

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

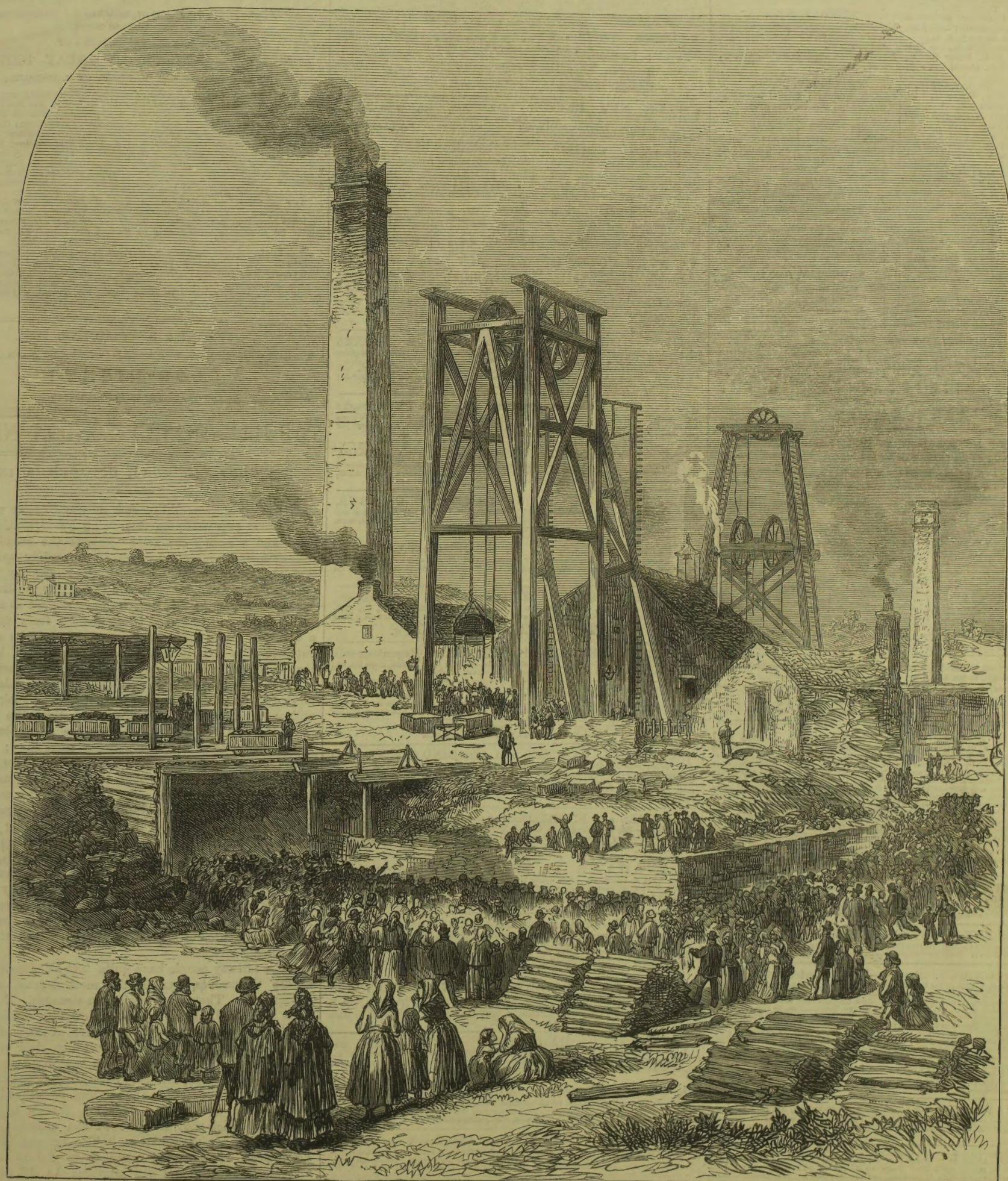


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THE MORLEY MAIN COLLIERY, NEAR DEWSBURY, AFTER THE EXPLOSION,



even the British Army could not save itself from reconstruction when statesmen had solemnly decreed that it was to be effected. But in the mean time there will be no redress even for the smallest of the evils daily felt. For weeks the leading journal has been giving instances of the mismanagement of lines, and the most respectable witnesses have adduced chapter and verse in proof of their allegations. Not a single reply has been made. Judgment has gone by default, and all the cases are accepted as proved; but what care the authorities? Have we even heard of a single official being discharged or reprimanded? The public is known to be helpless, and is treated accordingly.

Before the railway authorities became perfectly hardened in their ways, and when they used to endeavour to palliate some of their clumsiness and folly, the plea used to be raised that the railways of England are of an exceptional character. We were told that they were laid down upon no general system; that they had to be made piecemeal in the teeth of every obstacle; that their cost was five or six times what it ought to have been on account of the resistance that was offered to their construction; and that we ought to be glad that we had any means of conveyance at all, instead of being ungrateful to the speculators who had risked so much for our good. We were told that we could not expect anything like precision or system; but it was added that most people got to their journeys' end somehow, that the worst railway carriage was better than any mail coach, and that the percentage of killed showed that, on the whole, a seat in a train was about as safe a place as any in the world. Still, we were promised all kinds of amendments; and new powers were asked from Parliament, and granted by that body, which reluctantly refuses anything to a railway-man. Amalgamations were to make companies work together in the interest of the public, and there would soon be very little of which a reasonable nation could complain.

Now we are vouchsafed no replies to our complaints, but there is more cause for these than ever. Society has been, and still is, on the lines, and if the experience of autumn travellers could be collected it would furnish an act of accusation that would arm a Minister in a way the offenders little dream of. We have said that this is a sort of era. It is one crammed with illustrations of the bad working of the so-called railway system. Without going into the painful chapter of accidents, we ask whether the simple fact that there is no approach to punctuality on the part of the managers of our traffic is not a disgrace to a business nation. The old maligned coaches were models of punctuality, whatever were their faults, and men used to set their watches as the Exeter mail or the "Wonder" sped by. But machinery of the most admirable kind cannot be made to do that which horseflesh and ostlers could accomplish. It is, however, useless to argue on the subject. The companies know all about it, and will not speak; the public knows all about, and will not act—yet. But we begin to see signs that the question of national intercourse will be taken in hand ere long by those who will deal with it in a large fashion, and that the abuses of the system will shortly be declared, in high places, to be intolerable. After that, we shall soon be delivered from railway tyranny.

Paris is excited. We hope the expression will not be understood to mean that public feeling in the capital of France has become so inflammable as to threaten danger to the Republic. This, happily, is not the case. But there is more criticism, conflicting discussion, and angry interchange of opinion among the bourgeoisie of Paris than there has been for several months past. The occasion is the arrest of Prince Napoleon and his abduction by force beyond French frontiers.

Whether the Prince, in just now visiting the country, contemplated anything more than he imparted to the authorities as his reason for so doing is a question we are not competent, even if we were called upon, to determine. It may be that M. Thiers possessed secret information in regard to the Prince's movements which would go far to explain the otherwise inexplicable mistake in policy which, wanting such information, the public has attributed to him. On the face of the facts as far as they are known, however, there would seem to be no indications that the reasons assigned for Prince Napoleon's visit to France were other than they professed to be. He was anxious personally to select a suitable school for his sons. He had a special reason for suspecting that his appearance within the limits of French territory for such a purpose would be interpreted by the police as an offence against order. He took with him his wife, Princess Clotilde, as seemed most natural in the discharge of a parental obligation. He had his passport regularly made out. Once and again since the close of the war he has travelled in France without being hindered or even questioned. All this, it is true, does not prove that Prince Napoleon has not allowed himself to be made the focus of Bonapartist intrigues. At present, however, there is not a particle of evidence before the public that he has. If his object in revisiting his country was illegal, or dangerous, it seems a pity that some proof of this has not been submitted to the judgment of his fellow-citizens. If it was what the Prince declared it to be, exclusively private and unpolitical in its character, M. Thiers's conduct towards him has opened a very grave question both of law and of policy.

Of law—for it is by no means certain that the President of the Republic has not strained the authority committed to him by this violation of personal liberty. Of course, we cannot be expected to give even an opinion on the legal question raised by the facts of the case. Doubtless there is something to be said on both sides, and it may be confidently expected that M. Thiers will be defended by the most learned and acute lawyers of whom France can boast. This, however, has yet to be tried, and it is confidently reported that Prince Napoleon will set the machinery of the courts in motion with a view to test the legality of his arrest and expulsion. But it is argued by certain organs of opinion in France that, even in the event of the facts of the case being ruled to be in conformity with the law as it stands, the present state of the law is but an accident. Unquestionably, it would reveal an anomaly demanding instant rectification. It would place the personal liberty of every individual at the arbitrary disposition of the police. It would make the President of the Republic more autocratic than the late Emperor. It would express, in the most vivid manner conceivable, the least defensible feature of personal government.

But the mistake of M. Thiers, whatever may be the view taken of it by law, is open to condemnation in respect of its policy. Prince Napoleon is not an obscure citizen, who may be hustled out of French territory without attracting public notice. His rank in life, to say nothing of the Royal spirit which animates the bosom of Princess Clotilde, the daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, makes any illegality practised upon him, even when it is authorised by the President of the Republic, a most unwise experiment. During the Empire he was distinguished for the liberality of his political opinions. In principle, he was believed to be what he once professed to be, a Republican. He is a man of high intellectual capacity. He is thoroughly cultivated both in regard to his knowledge and his taste. He exercises upon those with whom he comes in contact a peculiarly fascinating influence. He is regarded by a considerable party in France as the most brilliant representative of Napoleonic policy. M. Thiers must have known that any wanton interference with the personal freedom of so eminent a citizen would provoke the severest comment, and might, possibly, draw on dangerous discussion.

Perhaps, however, the worst effect of M. Thiers's mistake—assuming, of course, that it is a mistake not to be explained by evidence in reserve—is that it has given to Imperialism in France a sort of vitality of interest which it could not otherwise have acquired. Probably nothing but an obvious act of persecution, arbitrarily directed against one of its most conspicuous chiefs, could have given to the Bonapartist faction, at the present moment, the slightest rational hope of recovering the position it has lost. The Monarchs of France are, of course, opposed to any possible resuscitation of the Empire. The Republicans, whether extreme or moderate, are still more decided in their objection to it. The only point in which both parties unite—and between them they comprehend nearly the whole of France—is in indignation hostility to the system of rule which may be said to have been brought to a close by the surrender at Sedan. It is, therefore, a blunder in policy to invest it with a factitious importance. It is a blunder, moreover, that public opinion has condemned as inexcusable; though it is fervently to be hoped that it will not result in any irreparable mischief. It cannot, however, be concealed that it has done more to weaken M. Thiers's hold upon the mind and will of the French nation than much graver errors of policy to which from the first he has obstinately adhered.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, on Tuesday week drove along the south side of the Dee, via Invercauld, to near the Falls of Garrawalt. Later in the day the Queen drove through the Ballochbuie Forest, returning via the north side of the Dee to the castle. Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales visited her Majesty at Balmoral. Sir William Jenner left the castle for London.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Balmoral. This being the first visit of the Princess to Balmoral since her Royal Highness's marriage, the servants and tenantry upon the Royal estates, bearing lighted torches, assembled at the lodge and welcomed the Princess and the Marquis. A procession of torchbearers, headed by pipers, escorted the carriage to the castle, near which a bonfire was made in honour of her Royal Highness.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Linn of Quoich.

Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Princess of Wales dined with the Queen. Colonel G. A. Maude left the castle.

On Saturday last her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, took her accustomed out-door exercise. Major-General Sir Thomas Biddulph, K.C.B., arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove to Aberfeldy Castle, and took leave of the Prince and Princess of Wales, previous to their departure for the south. The Marquis of Lorne left Balmoral. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley and Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., arrived at the castle. The Lord Chancellor

and Lady Hatherley and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court. Lord Hatherley had an audience of her Majesty and resigned the Great Seal, which was thereupon consigned by the Queen to the keeping of Sir Roundell Palmer, who was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty afterwards held a Council, at which were present Prince Arthur, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, Dec. 19.

Prince Arthur left Balmoral on Wednesday for London. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present, on Thursday week, at a grand batte given by the Marquis of Huntly at Aboyne. Excellent sport was obtained. Luncheon was served in the Bell Wood. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Crathie church. On Monday their Royal Highnesses left Aberfeldy Castle, en route for Chillingham Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Tankerville. The Prince and Princess passed the night at the Douglas Hotel, Edinburgh. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses drove through the principal streets of the city to Holyrood Palace, through the park and along the Queen's Drive. The Prince and Princess also inspected the fine-art gallery of Mr. Hill, in St. Andrew's-square, and the site of the Prince Consort Memorial in Charlotte-square. Their Royal Highnesses partook of luncheon at the hotel, and afterwards drove to the Haymarket station, instead of the Waverley Bridge, as had been purposed, in order that their departure might be made in private, as the loyal demonstrations of the citizens were somewhat fatiguing to the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Lord Provost and other civic authorities, and by various directors of the North British and North-Eastern Railways. Their Royal Highnesses travelled in a state saloon by special train, via Dunbar and Berwick, to Belford, where they were received by the Earl of Tankerville and Lord Ossulston. The Belford, Chatton, and Wooller volunteers, of which the Earl of Tankerville is Colonel, with the band of the battalion from Hexham, were in attendance. The route to Chillingham Castle was gaily decorated. Upon the arrival of the Prince and Princess upon the borders of the estate they were received by 300 of the tenantry on horseback, who formed an escort to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess were received at the castle by the Countess of Tankerville and a distinguished company. In the evening the volunteers were entertained at dinner at the Blue Bell Hotel, Belford, in honour of the Royal visit. On Wednesday the Prince, with his host and a large party, shot over the preserves. On Thursday the covers of Chillingham Castle and the forest were to be shot through, and on Friday the Prince and Princess were to be present at the meet of Major Brown's fox-hounds, at Chillingham Castle. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive at Marlborough House to-day (Saturday).

The Queen of Holland arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Thursday from the Continent, en route for Knowsley, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck visited Liverpool yesterday (Friday) week, and were entertained at luncheon in the Town-hall by the Mayor. The Duke and Duchess arrived at Heaton Park, Manchester, on Saturday, on a visit to the Earl of Wilton.

The Prince Imperial has passed his examination successfully at Woolwich, and has thus become qualified for admission to the Royal Military Academy.

The Japanese Embassy have been on a visit to Lord Blantyre, at Erskine House, during their tour through Scotland.

His Excellency Count Beust has arrived at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from Vienna.

M. Henri Solvyns, Minister Plenipotentiary of Belgium to Italy, will succeed the late Baron Beaulieu as Belgian Minister in London.

His Excellency General Schenck has left London for Italy. Mr. Moran will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during General Schenck's absence.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton left town, last Saturday, for Eastwell Park, Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Alnwick Castle on a tour of visits in Scotland.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have arrived at Spencer House, St. James's, from Althorp Hall.

Earl Granville left town after the Cabinet Council for Walmer Castle.

Earl and Countess Cowper have arrived at Panshanger, Herts, from Inverness-shire.

The Earl and Countess of Milltown have arrived at Harrington House from Wiesbaden.

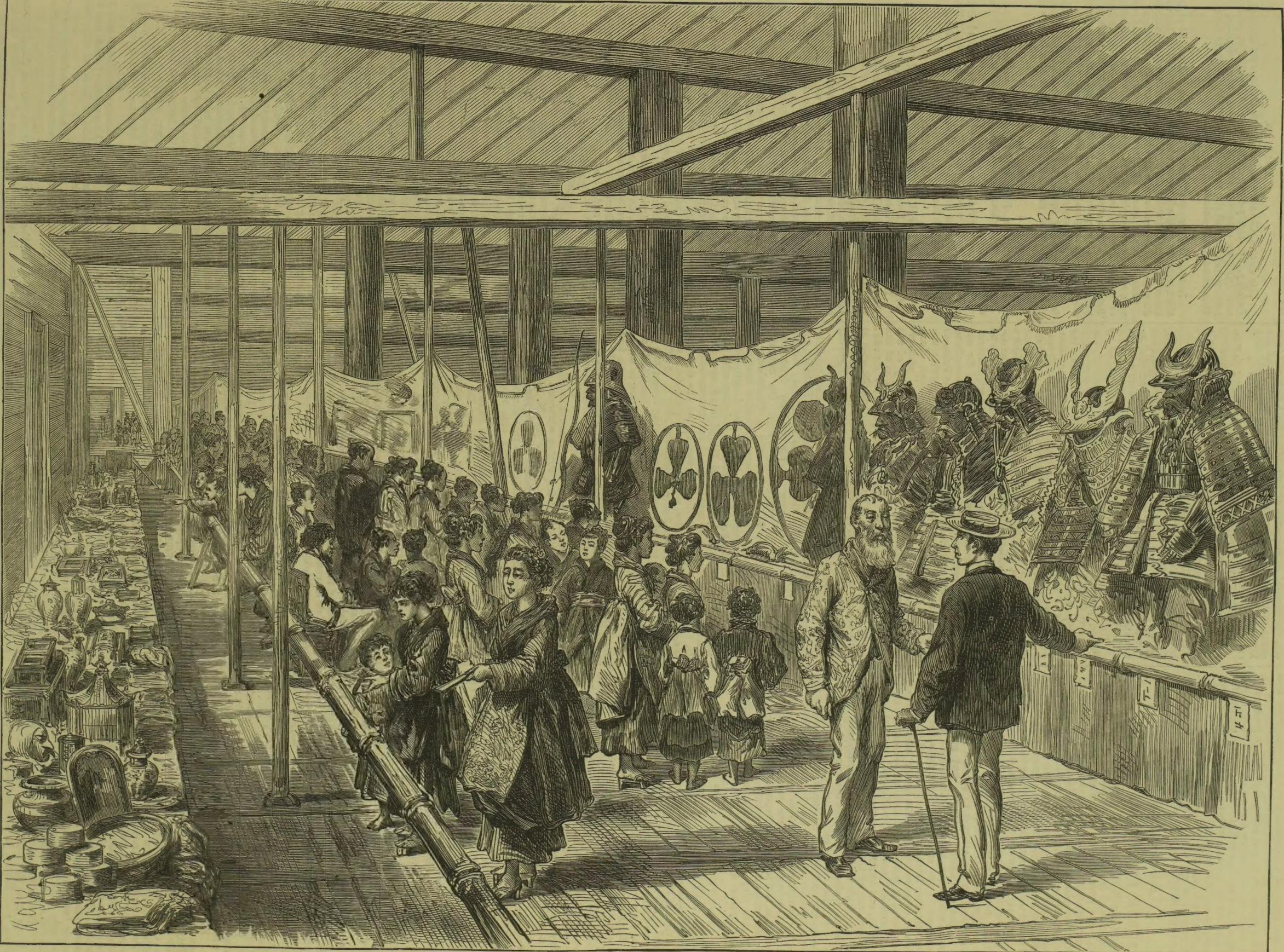
The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere have arrived at Bridgewater House from Worsley Hall, Lancashire.

#### THE MORLEY COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The terrible disaster at the Morley Main Colliery, near Dewsbury, on Monday week, by which about forty men and boys lost their lives, was an explosion of the inflammable gas; and there is too much cause for believing that it was due to the carelessness of some of the men, in using lucifer-matches where they were working. At the adjourned inquest, on Saturday, evidence was given that in the pockets of the deceased, matches, fuses, tobacco, and pipes, and a key whereby to open the safety lamp, were found; and Ralph Berry, the underground steward, spoke to having smelled tobacco-smoke in the pit two hours before the explosion; but this did not strike him as being an out-of-the-way occurrence. The inquest was again adjourned. The narratives of survivors and explorers describe the state of things in the mine during thirty-six hours after the explosion. When the first exploring party went down, led by Mr. William Ackroyd, jun., one of the partners, and Mr. James Simpkins, the principal steward, a shocking sight presented itself. The dead and the dying were lying about on every side, and the groans of the injured were heartrending. Here and there were the carcasses of some of the small horses used in the "gigs" or tramways for drawing corves. Eleven of these animals were killed. Corves filled with coal were overturned by the force of the explosion. One of the dead men had an empty matchbox in his hand when he was picked up. The dead were found in various positions, but most of them had apparently fallen on their faces to escape from the suffocating gas, called "after-damp," which at last overcame them. The brattice and other means of ventilation were completely destroyed, and much labour was entailed in providing temporary means of ventilation. The colliery was reopened for working on Monday last.



SCENE FROM "CHARLES I." AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.



EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES AT KIYOTO, JAPAN.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "GOOD-NIGHT!"

The still youthful mother, who tastes the lingering kiss of her sweet little girl at bedtime, in this picture by M. Toulmouche, is a charming addition to our gallery of ideal scenes and figures characteristic of the domestic affections. Her looks of pleasure, in the pure indulgence of maternal tenderness, will speak for her much more expressively than any words of comment. It is one of those subjects which one would scruple to profane by glibly talking about them, and which the common feelings of our nature lead us all to know and understand. The artist, however, should not be deprived of his due commendation for the classic grace of this design, which has a very pleasing effect with the simple combination of colours here presented to the eye. Our readers will agree that M. Toulmouche has produced an elegant, as well as agreeable, composition of its class, and they will be satisfied with the style of its reproduction for this Journal.

## SCENE FROM "CHARLES I."

The pathos of Mr. Wills' historical drama on the subject of Charles I. has found favour with the audience at the Lyceum; and certainly the general style of the composition warrants very high commendation. It is pleasant to see the public acknowledging the charms of poetic dialogue, and to find actors who not only appreciate it, but succeed in its delivery. We this week give an illustration of one of its principal scenes, in which the author has shown much cleverness of invention, and closed an act with a remarkably effective tableau. Anticipating the interview between the King and Cromwell, the Queen is represented as having arranged measures for the defence of the former, supposing that an attack should be meditated on his personal safety. The occasion arrives. Cromwell, defeated in his attempt to procure his Majesty's signature to the documents which he had prepared, and, indeed, treated with scorn, because of Cromwell's selfish position in regard to the earldom of Essex, feels the need of resorting to violence. His troops, accordingly, enter the Royal apartment with command to seize the King; but at the same time the adherents of the monarch and his body-guard, at the prearranged signal of "God save the King!" uttered by her Majesty, rush in, and compel the Republicans to retire. Thus ends the second act of the tragedy. We have already commended Mr. Irving's acting in the part altogether, but he deserves especial praise for his noble bearing in the situation which we have just described. The scene may be taken as a symbolic one, intimating the conflict between the two forces, and substituting the many battles between the King and Parliament that followed. Our readers already know that the poet has avoided the exhibition of these, and leaps at once to the fatal catastrophe at Newark—a scene which he has treated with masterly power. The production of this play will probably mark an era in the history of our national drama.

## THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Our well-known Special Artist in Japan, Mr. C. Wrigman, has furnished a view of the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, lately opened at Kiyoto. This name will be new to many of our readers, and may not be found in every map. It is the large city that was formerly called Miako, in the island of Nippon. The word Miako in Japanese means the Capital, and was appropriated to this place while it was the residence of the Mikado. Since his Imperial Majesty, having got rid of the Tycoon or secular Viceroy who held him in ceremonial restraint, has become the actual ruler, he has removed his Court to Jeddo, the Eastern Capital; and the town which used to be named Miako is henceforth known as Kiyoto, or Sai Kiyo, meaning the City of the West. It has, till recently, been closed against foreigners, being esteemed a sacred place. But their presence is now freely tolerated, though not legalised, as in the treaty ports of Japan. The Exhibition, strangely enough, occupies three of the numerous temples in Kiyoto; and the Japanese do not scruple to walk in their boots over the consecrated floors, wearing their hats, and even smoking, as they would do in the common streets. Visitors are allowed perfect freedom, but the Exhibition is guarded by attendants dressed in white, often with red waistcoats, and with the English word "Guard," in European letters, printed on their sleeves. These men wear no swords, like the military police elsewhere in Japan, but carry sticks or truncheons. The following is our correspondent's letter describing a visit to the Exhibition:—

"Kiyoto, June 16, 1872.

"As the rain fell in torrents all day, it seemed unto me a very proper day to devote to the Exhibition; so, arming myself with a native umbrella, for which I paid two 'bus,' I left my little house on the banks of the river, which was gradually filling with water, and, crossing the bridge, went to the Temple of Chi-on-in (to be pronounced 'Cheewonin'). This is one of the finest and best-situated temples in Kiyoto. The gardens are exquisite, and laid out with that taste for which Japanese gardeners are so justly celebrated. This temple is just outside the town, and half-way up a wooded hill. A magnificent avenue leads up to the gate; and, on going through it, two flights of steps lead up to the main building. The one flight is steep, for men; the other flight is easy, for women, which proves that the Japanese are not without gallantry. Having paid for and received a ticket, printed in English and Japanese, I went in and took a view of the first gallery, containing the armour. The sketch I send you is like a history of Japan. On the white curtain, at the back of the armour, is the crest of the Tokugawa family, who were, until the last revolution, the de facto rulers of Japan, and were known in Europe as the Tycoons. Two Japanese, in European costume, in the foreground, contrast strangely with the armour they wore only a few years ago. One is Kumagaye, an official personage, connected with the Exhibition. He has not quite hit off the present fashion, as he wears a blue flowered silk coat and waistcoat; but then he has never been out of Kiyoto. The other, who dresses with great taste, is Nishiwo, likewise one of the Commissioners for the Exhibition, and a most charming man. The rest of the gallery is filled with school girls, who, together with school boys, are taken to see the Exhibition. Thus you have Japan past, present, and future, in one sketch. Any remarks of mine would be needless; it is for everyone to draw his own conclusions. At four o'clock the Exhibition closes, and we adjourn to a place opposite the temple, where tables and chairs al fresco are placed, and, calling for a bottle of Osaka beer, we drink it, and admire the very good imitation of German beer made by the Japanese, as well as the flaming description of the virtues of the said beer, printed for the edification of the natives. We then return through the town, and, having bought some curiosities, walk home."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 17.

The unstable character of the present Government, and the necessity for the establishment of a definitive régime, become more and more evident every day. During the last month the authority of M. Thiers has received two severe checks, brought about by his own blunders. M. Gambetta's speech at Grenoble, which has done so much to undermine the President's power, was the natural consequence of forbidding the Chambéry banquet; and Prince Napoleon's protest, and the agitation of the Bonapartist party, are to-day the consequence of the arbitrary expulsion of that Prince from France.

It was last Thursday, at the meeting of the Comité de Permanence, after having delivered a powerful philippic against the Grenoble speech, that M. Thiers announced the intention of the Government to expel the Prince, who was said to be staying with M. Rouher. M. de Kerorlay and M. d'Aboville, both ardent Legitimists, strongly criticised the right of the Government to take such an arbitrary step; but M. Thiers briefly intimated that it was not his intention to consult the Committee on the subject, but merely to make communications to it, for he considered himself bound to give an account of his actions only to the Assembly and the country.

On Friday M. Patinot, Chef du Cabinet of the Préfet of Police, presented himself at the château of Millemont, the property of M. Maurice Richard, where the Prince was really staying, and notified to him the decree of M. V. Lefranc, the Minister of the Interior, ordering his immediate expulsion. The Prince replied to M. Patinot that he had entered France in virtue of his rights as a French citizen, and that he should only yield to force. He likewise intimated that he and Princess Clotilde, his wife, had only come to France to choose a Lycée for their children's education, and drew up a memorandum for the Minister, in which he informed him that he had entered France provided with a regular passport, delivered to him by the Government on Oct. 15, 1871, and valid for one year. M. Patinot returned to Paris with this memorandum, and at once acquainted M. Thiers with the fact that Princess Clotilde was with her husband, of which circumstance the President of the Republic seems to have been ignorant. Much confusion and embarrassment resulted, and several members of the council of Ministers maintained the necessity of not giving offence to the Italian Embassy by the expulsion of the Prince and his wife. M. Thiers consequently instructed M. Patinot and his agents to accomplish their mission with as little rigour as possible, and intimated that Princess Clotilde was free to remain in France, the decree of expulsion applying only to her husband.

In hopes of persuading the Prince to leave quietly, M. Vimercati, the Military Attaché to the Italian Embassy, and his personal friend, was dispatched to Millemont; but the Prince persisted in adhering to his original determination to remain unless expelled by force. On Saturday morning, accordingly, M. Patinot and a Commissary of Police, accompanied by six gendarmes, presented themselves at the château of Millemont and entered the drawing-room, where they found the Prince and Princess, together with MM. Rouher, Maurice Richard, Abbattucci, Dugué de la Fauconnerie, Adlon, and several other notabilities of the Bonapartist party. M. Patinot having again notified to the Prince the decree of the Minister of the Interior, which ordered his expulsion from France, and the Prince having refused to obey it, the Commissary of Police stepped forward, and, having shown him his warrant, went through the formality of arresting him, the Prince especially insisting upon being seized by the collar, in accordance with the prescriptions of the law. A few minutes later the Prince and Princess drove off in a carriage, escorted by the gendarmerie, to the railway station, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to the frontier. MM. Rouher and Maurice Richard accompanied the Prince and Princess, who have returned to Prangins, near Geneva, as far as Dijon.

Before leaving Millemont the Prince addressed a protest against his expulsion from France to M. Grévy, the President of the National Assembly and of the Committee of Permanence, in which he maintains that the law has been violated in his person, as he is a French citizen, a councillor general for the department of Corsica, against whom no law of exile has been passed. He states that he entered France in virtue of a regular passport delivered by the competent authorities, and moreover declares that his political conduct has always been moderate. He defies the Government to frame a charge against him supported by any law whatever, and maintains that the name of Napoleon which he bears is his only crime. He also announces his intention of taking legal proceedings against the authorities for their arbitrary conduct. If the Bonapartist journals are to be believed, M. Lachaud has been charged by the Prince with the care of commencing this action, and has already had an interview with M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire concerning it. It is also reported that M. Rouher has appealed to the Council of State to annul the edict of expulsion on account of its illegality. The Bonapartist party is naturally endeavouring to make as much noise over the affair as possible.

At the same meeting of the Comité de Permanence that M. Thiers announced the Government's intention of expelling the ex-Emperor's cousin from France, an interesting debate took place concerning the petitions of the inhabitants of Nantes relative to the disturbances which occurred there on the return of the pilgrims from Lourdes. M. Thiers expressed his indignation at the insults which the pilgrims had received, but declined to punish the Préfet and the authorities of Nantes, as M. de Laroche Foucauld demanded, maintaining that these had done all in their power to prevent the riots.

The second autumn meeting at Chantilly, which took place on Sunday, was favoured by splendid weather. There was an immense concourse of spectators, but few ladies were present. The sports began with the race for the Prix du Connétable, which was gained Count Delamarre's Amicroche. The Prix des Reservoirs was carried off by Marcelle. The most interesting event of the day was the contest for the Prix des Tribunes. The prize went to Major Fridolin's three-year-old mare Madzja, which was admirably ridden by Charles Pratt, carrying the crushing weight of 9st. 5lb. The crowd greatly applauded the winner for the exceptionally fine performance.

To the tobacco monopoly in France is now to be added a match-making monopoly, the latter having just been granted to a company of bankers. The Government is to receive an annual sum of 16,000,000 francs for this concession, and if more than forty milliards of matches are consumed in any year, a considerable addition is to be made to the sum paid to the Government.

Two more Communists have been condemned to death by the Versailles court-martial; two others have been sentenced respectively to twenty years' hard labour, and to transportation.

The Assize Court of Quimper has recently had to judge a most extraordinary charge of fratricide, committed last April, at the Château of Kersalaun, near Chateaulin, in Brittany, by

Count Olivier de Kermel, on the person of his younger brother, Ernest de Kermel. The accused belonged to a very ancient and honourable family of the department, and was Mayor of his commune and master of the Chateaulin wolf-hounds. The crime was due to jealousy, both brothers being in love with a young soubrette of the château, named Marie Le Clech. The plea of insanity which was set up by M. Lachaud, the prisoner's counsel, was disregarded by the jury on the evidence of the three highest medical men of the department; and Olivier de Kermel, having been found guilty of murder, with extenuating circumstances, has been condemned to hard labour for life.

## HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament adopted, on Tuesday, by thirty-eight votes against thirty-six, the bill modifying the customs tariff of the East Indian colonies, after having rejected all the amendments which had been moved in the course of the debate.

## SPAIN.

In the Congress, on Tuesday night, the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was carried by 205 to 68 votes. Senor Zorrilla announced that the Government would introduce no reforms in Cuba while the insurrection lasted.

Ferrol is the scene of a revolt. Over a thousand workmen and others employed at the arsenal have risen, seized one or two small vessels, and hoisted the red flag, with cries for the Republic. The movement, however, meets no response on the part of the troops or the inhabitants, and the latest reports anticipate a swift and total collapse.

A striking combination of changes is about to be effected in the position of Spain in Morocco. The Spanish Minister there has resigned, and the Spanish fortress of Penon is to be dismantled.

## PORTUGAL.

Senhor Serpa Pimentel has been made Minister of Finance, and the Marquis d'Avila President of the Chamber of Peers.

The Government has received corroborative advices of attacks by the Chinese on the Portuguese settlement at Macao, in consequence of which the Portuguese are arming and strengthening the forts.

## GERMANY.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the Emperor William, died on Monday, aged sixty-three.

In Monday's sitting of the Hessian Chamber of Deputies, the newly-appointed Minister-President, who is favourable to the German Empire, proceeded to read the principles, specially approved by the Grand Duke, which are henceforth to guide the administration of the Grand Duchy. The document says the Government knows that it at the same time serves the interests of the Grand Ducal House, as well as of the country, best by fulfilling its duties towards the Empire with entire devotion to the great national tasks.

A society for the promotion of female education, holding a meeting at Darmstadt, has resolved to form an international association for the protection of the rights of women. Princess Louise of Hesse (Princess Alice of England), was nominated the first President, and Mesdames Carpenter, Nightingale, Hill, and Merewether were named as correspondents.

The German fleet is growing up. The Imperial squadron, which is fitting out for a voyage round the globe, is to consist of five men of war, under the command of Captain Werner, who will receive the rank of Admiral. The expedition will sail, via Madeira and the Cape de Verde Islands, to Barbadoes, thence to New Orleans, Cuba, Jamaica, and Hayti. Towards the end of February next the squadron will sail southward to Pernambuco, Rio, La Plata, and round Cape Horn to the Fiji Islands and Australia, returning home by Japan, China, Siam, and the Cape of Good Hope. The voyage is expected to last more than a year and a half.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An important speech was made by Count Andrassy in the Austrian Delegation on Thursday week. The estimates of the Ministry of War were under discussion, and Herr Giskra, the reporter, opposed the raising of the effective of the army. Some remarks in reply were made by the Minister of War, and then Count Andrassy said he considered the proposed increase of the number of men yearly called out especially in his character as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He reiterated the statement made by him in Committee that the relations of the Austro-Hungarian empire with all influential States were very satisfactory, and his firm conviction that they would remain so so long as a peace policy, based upon a sound view of the interests of the monarchy, was faithfully pursued. At the same time, he was as little able as anyone to guarantee the continuance of peace in Europe even till the end of the present year. The relations with other States would in critical moments be found to be satisfactory if the empire was seen to be sufficiently powerful. Count Andrassy confirmed the declaration of the Minister of War that this year's Estimates would be the amount regularly required for the future. He declared that the Government did not intend to exercise any pressure with regard to the Budget for the Ministry of War. After replies from Herren Herbst and Giskra the motion of General Gablenz, approving the Government's demand for permanently raising the peace effective of the infantry of the Line and Jäger regiments by 28,760 men, was adopted by 32 votes to 24.

In Friday's sitting of the Hungarian Delegation, in reply to a question, Count Andrassy stated that the reason why the Emperor of Austria was represented at the Vatican by an Ambassador, while he only maintained an Envoy at the Court of the King of Italy, was that no occasion had arisen to alter the state of things which had long been in existence, and that the present system was required by reciprocity. Count Andrassy was not indisposed to make an alteration in the system if it were demanded by the proper parties.

## TURKEY.

Essad Pacha has been appointed Minister of War; Mustapha Pacha, Minister of Marine; and Quaver Pacha, Muchif of Tophané.

Some riots have occurred in Constantinople between Turks and Persians. Three of the latter were killed and thirty wounded by the military, who had to be called out; and ten soldiers were also injured.

Order reigns again on the Montenegrin frontier—at least, so the Prince of Montenegro assures his suzerain, the Porte.

## SERVIA.

A deputation of the Skuptschina was, on Tuesday, received by Prince Milan for the purpose of presenting the address voted by that Assembly. The latter joyfully accepts the policy traced by the Prince in the Speech from the Throne, and conveys its especial acknowledgments to the late Regency for the wisdom and patriotism it had displayed while the government of the country was intrusted to its care.

## AMERICA.

A proclamation of President Grant appoints Nov. 28 a day of thanksgiving throughout the States—for what reason is not stated.

Mr. Seward, Secretary of State through President Lincoln's administration, died at Auburn on the 10th inst. A portrait of the deceased statesman, accompanied by a brief memoir, is given on another page.

Both branches of the Legislature of Indiana are Republican. The Democrats concede that there will be an overwhelming victory for President Grant in November. Mr. Greeley delivered a speech at Baltimore, on the 10th inst., in which he urged his partisans not to be discouraged, but to continue the work of national unity and reconciliation, adding that if the cause be unsuccessful now it would triumph hereafter. General Hartranft, the newly-elected Governor of Pennsylvania, obtained a majority in Philadelphia of 21,919 votes. The Republican Congressmen were elected by a similar majority. Mr. Moses (Republican) has been elected Governor of South Carolina. The Democrats did not contest the election.

The War Department has issued a circular placing the entire military establishment under the observation of five Inspectors-General.

In receiving the new Columbian Minister, President Grant said that the United States had an uncommon interest in cultivating the friendship of Columbia, which stood as the guardian of the gateway between the two oceans.

Mr. Secretary Fish has exacted a very full promise of satisfaction from the Mexican authorities in respect of recent frontier raids. All the property stolen is to be restored forthwith, and the rivers are to be surrendered as early as possible.

A furious hurricane has passed over the western States, and has been attended with disastrous results to the shipping and the crops.

The immense ironworks of Messrs. Johnston, in Pennsylvania, have been burnt down, the loss being estimated at half a million dollars.

#### INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* sends the following telegram, dated Oct. 13:—The camp of exercise is postponed until Jan. 1, in consequence of cholera at Peshawur. There has been a sharp outbreak of cholera among the sailors in Calcutta. Elsewhere the disease continues to subside. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has announced a new scheme for imposing vernacular education on the municipalities, the Government assigning £40,000 for the purpose, the sum to be expended within two years in graduated amounts. Mr. Campbell expects by this plan to establish 7000 schools. The Bengal Municipalities Bill, now under consideration of the Viceroy, is strongly opposed by the natives. The Khan of Khelat has submitted to the Government of India.

#### JAPAN.

A railway from Yokohama to Jeddah has been opened by the Mikado, amid the enthusiasm of the people.

The King of Sweden has conferred the grand cross of the Order of the Sword upon the Dutch General Tolma.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia left Hong-Kong for Shanghai on Thursday week.

The Shah of Persia has granted a concession to an English company for the construction of a railway from the Caspian Sea into the interior.

A Bluebook has been issued containing a report of and evidence taken by the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the constitution of the diplomatic and consular services, and their maintenance on the efficient footing required by the political and commercial interests of the country.

Cuban Budgets rival those of Madrid in the magnitude of their deficits. This year's is estimated at 13,000,000 dols., and new taxation is an inevitable sequel. It is proposed to spare the customs house, but to place extra pressure on fixed property, including slaves.

The official returns of the Customs duties and indirect taxes raised in France for the first eight months of the present year have been published, and, as contrasted with the corresponding period of 1869, the year preceding the war, they show a very considerable increase.

Petroleum is about to follow in the wake of coals. Some time ago a ring of Pennsylvanian spring-owners resolved to stop pumping for thirty days, to give prices an opportunity of rising. The result not having been completely satisfactory, they have agreed to continue the stoppages indefinitely until oil shall have reached five dols. per barrel.

Sir Charles Bright has completed an arduous submarine telegraphic undertaking—that of connecting the United States with the majority of the West India Islands, and thence with South America, by 3600 miles of cable. The last link, recently completed, between Colon and Jamaica, entailed more labour and loss than any other line of corresponding length.

In the month of September 25,606 cwt. of meat preserved otherwise than by salting were imported into the United Kingdom. The import of this article amounted to only 43,285 cwt. in the first three quarters of the year 1870, but increased to 156,845 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1871, and in that of 1872 to 239,854 cwt., or above five times the quantity which arrived in 1870.

Emigration to the Argentine Republic is still far from being advisable, in the opinion of the Emigration Commissioners. They announce that news has reached them of a murderous raid executed, in June last, by Pampas Indians. The savages penetrated into the department of Rosario to within twenty miles of the capital city, killing all the men they met and carrying off a large number of women and children. Mr. Torrome, the Argentine agent in London, says that this inroad of the Indians was into a part of the country not occupied by Europeans, and that the people attacked were native farmers in the far outlying districts.

General Adye, C.B., has accomplished his tour of inspection of the British graveyards in the Crimea. The *Levant Herald* states during his stay in the Crimea General Adye discovered that the ashes of our heroes of Balaclava and Sebastopol, of Alma and Inkerman, occupy no less than 132 separate burial-grounds, of which many are well preserved and securely fenced round. Others, hastily chosen among vineyards and cultivated fields, are unprotected; but even these, it is satisfactory to learn, are respected by the Russian peasantry, and have not been objects of desecration. On Cathcart's Hill, however, some of the finest monuments have been overturned, presumably under the impression that treasure might have been buried under them.

The Political Agent at the Court of Mandalay furnishes a report on the cultivation of indigo in the territories of the King of Burmah. The manufacture of indigo in Upper Burmah on any scale, we are told, appears to have been first commenced in the year 1860, when his Majesty the King of Ava procured Bengal workmen from Calcutta, and had a factory erected in the city of Ameerapoora, under the superintendence of some Armenian gentlemen who had had experience in the indigo factories in India. Subsequently four other factories were established—one at Shayet-Khan, of five

vats, a short distance above Mandalay; one to the north-east of the Mandalay-hill, of three vats; one about twelve miles to the west of Sagine, of ten vats; and one on a small scale inside the palace, in one of his Majesty's gardens. The agricultural subjects of his Majesty within the capital and its suburbs are required to allot a third share of their land for the purpose of sowing indigo, wherever the land is found to be suitable within the vicinity of the factory, and in consideration of this the land tax is remitted on the remaining two thirds of the land, but the cultivators have to give the out-turn of the indigo crop to his Majesty and receive no remuneration for their labour, the seed only being supplied. The King obtains a yearly supply of the seed from Bengal, and has indigo plantations of his own, which are set apart exclusively for this purpose. Indigo made from the Burmese plant, indigenous to the country, is found not to be equal to the Bengal indigo. The land upon which the seed is sown is ploughed in the same manner as that for wheat or grain cultivation, but not until the monsoon season is over; the seeds are then scattered about as in other grain cultivation, and in the course of a few weeks shoot up, and before four months have elapsed the young plants rise to the height of about 2½ ft., when they are cut down, tied up in bundles, and carted off to the nearest factory. The late Crown Prince sent several Burmese youths to Bengal some years ago to study the manufacture of indigo. They returned at the latter end of the year 1868, and are now engaged in superintending the plantations and manufacture of the dye. Chinese merchants of Mandalay export indigo to the Shan States and China.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

There will be splendid shows of chrysanthemums this season in the Temple gardens.

On Wednesday the remains of Field Marshal Sir George Pollock were interred in Westminster Abbey, close to the spot where Lord Clyde was buried.

The western portion of St. Paul's-churchyard, it is stated, is about to be thrown open as far as the bottom of the steps which lead to the great western door.

The district board of Greenwich having refused to pay the London School Board rate, notice has been given that legal proceedings will be taken to enforce the order.

Arrangements are being made for the commencement of the thirteenth season of the National Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin.

A complimentary banquet to Sir Antonio Brady, Mr. Hansard, Dr. Millar, and Mr. Clabon, as promoters of the East London Museum, is fixed to take place on Tuesday next, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

The Commissioners of Works have caused to be erected in Hyde Park a granite pedestal and iron standard surmounted by a board, to mark the spot where it shall be lawful to hold public meetings.

The forty-fourth anniversary festival of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Calcott, and £1300 was subscribed.

The debate on the subject of gratuitous education of the children of the poor was resumed at the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, and was again adjourned. The general tone of the debate was adverse to the proposition.

The Middlesex magistrates continued their revision of the music and dancing licenses yesterday week. A strong appeal was made to them to reverse their decision of last year, and give a license to Cremorne; but, after an animated debate, it was refused by a large majority.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, at a meeting held yesterday week, refused to accede to the request of the Lambeth Vestry to preserve as open spaces and lay out as ornamental grounds two plots of land on the Albert Embankment about to be let for building purposes.

The vestry of Lambeth has the credit of being the first local authority in London to carry out the new Adulteration Act. It has appointed Dr. John Muter, F.C.S., of the South London School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, to be the public analyst for the borough.

Dr. Manning will, it is believed, have a coadjutor assigned to him. This honour is destined for the Right Rev. Monsignor Weatherly, Rector of St. Thomas's Seminary, Hammersmith, one of the canonists who framed the definition of Papal Infallibility submitted to the Ecumenical Council.

The revision of the lists of voters for the city of London for Westminster, and Southwark have been completed. In the city of London the returns furnished by the Liberal agents show a net Liberal gain of 732; in Westminster the Conservatives claim a net gain of 618; in Southwark the result is a clear gain to the Liberals of 319 votes.

A valuable brooch, which was picked up by a newsboy at Paddington station in June last, and taken by his mother to a pawnbroker, remains unclaimed, notwithstanding the most diligent inquiry. The magistrate at Marylebone has advised that it be held by the pawnbroker till twelve months from the time of discovery.

A numerously attended meeting of the shareholders in the Metropolitan Railway Company was held, on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel. The chairman, Sir E. Watkin, in moving the adoption of the report of the committee appointed on Aug. 28 last, pointed out the difficulties of the company, and the way it was proposed to meet them. It would be necessary, he said, to raise, either by way of temporary loan or redeemable stock, something like £800,000 or £1,000,000 of additional capital. An amendment for deferring the report pending further inquiry was rejected, and the original motion carried almost unanimously. The directors proposed by the committee were elected without opposition, and were empowered to raise £250,000 of additional capital.

The secretary of the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women desires to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of £1000 which was paid into the Alliance Bank on Saturday last by a gentleman giving the initials "H. G." He states that the board of management wish to express their grateful thanks for this fourth munificent donation, and adds that, in December last year, when the third present of £1000 reached them from "H. G.", the board were about to sell stocks to meet current expenses, and that last week they were compelled to sell out their only invested capital (£1000) for the same object. Thanks, however, to the unknown donor, this sum need not now be touched.—The committee of the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants have a third time been favoured with a donation of £1000 from their anonymous friend D.N. This has come when the funds in hand were almost exhausted.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a mission and workman's hall in Tredegar-road, Old Ford, was laid by Mr. Edward Rider Cooke. The hall is intended to be used for Sabbath and day schools, and will be appropriated to religious, temperance, and other meetings. There is a library, and reading and refreshment rooms and all appliances for the comfort of workmen. The building will contain 400 persons.

The £10,000 voted by Parliament for the alteration and utilisation of Greenwich Hospital is being expended by three out of the four extensive wings being cleared out and fitted up for the purpose of a naval college, under an Admiralty contract with Messrs. Smith, builders, London. Accommodation is being prepared for 700 young gentlemen. In addition to bed, day, and class rooms, there will be a theatre, naval museum, and gymnasium for the use of the students, who, in addition to the usual classical and naval instruction, will be taught the art of shipbuilding. With the exception of the infirmary, which has been handed over by the Admiralty for the Seamen's (late Dreadnought) Hospital, and the Painted Hall, the whole of Greenwich Hospital will be utilised in connection with the Naval College; and it is expected that a further Parliamentary grant will be required to defray the cost of the extensive alterations, which include an enlargement of the Painted Hall. The new Governor of the Naval College, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Kay, is expected to take up his official residence on the 1st of next month, and the students will arrive after the Christmas recess.

Last week 2135 births and 1218 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 124, and the deaths 214, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in each of the two previous weeks had been equal to 20 per 1000, declined again last week to 19. The 1218 deaths included 7 from smallpox, 7 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 16 as enteric, or typhoid, and 11 as simple continued fever), and 45 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 150 deaths were referred, against 199 and 154 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of whooping-cough were again slightly above, while those of each of the other principal zymotic diseases were below, the corrected average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to bronchitis, which in the seven previous weeks had steadily increased from 63 to 134, further rose last week to 143. The recent low temperature appears to have exercised a marked influence upon the mortality of aged persons; the deaths at eighty years of age and upwards, which in the two previous weeks had been 32 and 40, further rose last week to 51, including no less than 11 of nonagenarians. To different forms of violence 38 deaths were referred; 32 were the result of negligence or accident, including 17 from fractures and contusions, 7 from drowning, and 4 from suffocation. Five cases of suicide and one of manslaughter were registered during the week. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.—The annual rate of mortality was 19 per 1000 in London, 24 in Portsmouth, 27 in Birmingham, 28 in Manchester, and 26 in Newcastle-on-Tyne. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality was 20 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow, 26 per 1000, and in Dublin 22. The healthiest town on the list was Bristol, with a death-rate of 15; the worst was Oldham, where scarlet fever is still prevalent, which has swelled the list to 34.

Mr. Frederick W. H. Myers has been appointed one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

The public expenditure for annuities and pensions in the year ended March 31 was £304,879.

At the termination of Mr. Barry Sullivan's engagement at Cork that gentleman gave £50 for the orphan poor of the city.

Major Farquharson has been appointed Governor of Dartmoor convict prison, in the place of Major Hickey.

The Edinburgh Merchant Company, at their meeting on Tuesday, voted the sum of £50 towards the Scottish national memorial to the late Prince Consort.

The claim of the Marquis of Salisbury to be placed on the list of voters for the district of Hatfield and Welwyn has been disallowed by the revising barrister as being contrary to the Common Law of Parliament.

At a meeting of nearly 3000 Liberals in the area of the Corn Exchange, Preston, on Wednesday, a set of three massive silver vases was presented to Major German, and a diamond bracelet to Mrs. German, on behalf of the Liberals of Preston, for the courteous and able manner in which the Major had contested the seat at the late election. A ball was afterwards held.

On Tuesday the election of a member for the united boroughs of Flint, Overton, Rydlan, Caergwyl, Caerwys, Holywell, St. Asaph, and Mold, in the room of Sir J. Hanmer, elevated to the Upper House, took place at Flint. This was the first uncontested election since the ballot, and the proceedings were conducted without any bustle.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have dispatched to Lord Granville a vigorous protest against the new Commercial Treaty with France. They say that even under the Treaty of 1860 the duties on cotton goods is almost prohibitory, and that our manufactures cannot bear any further increase. They further protest against the treaty as being in itself a violation of the principles of commercial freedom.

During a violent gale, on the 11th inst., the sloop Elizabeth, of Sunderland, drove ashore at Holy Island, Northumberland. Before the vessel went down those on board were saved by the brave exertions of the crew of the life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution on that station. The previous evening the Caisitor (Norfolk) life-boat of the society had been the means of saving the distressed brig Eglantine, of Whitby, and her crew of six men; and the Ormes Head life-boat had also gone out that same night during a severe storm, and had rescued the crew of three men from the flat Swallow, of Run-corn, which had stranded in Llandudno Bay.

The foundation-stone of a cottage hospital was laid at Wisbech, on Wednesday, by Miss M. E. Trafford Southwell, of Honington Hall, Grantham. The site of the hospital abuts on the public pleasure ground, and the entire cost of the building is expected to be above £3000. Besides defraying the cost of the hospital and giving the site, Miss Southwell will endow it with £3000 to provide for its future maintenance. This munificence has been supplemented by a similar act of liberality on the part of Mr. William Peckover, of Wisbech, who has placed in the hands of the trustees a sum of £2000, and Mr. Algernon Peckover gives a further sum of £500 towards its permanent endowment. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation, the trustees and committee, and an immense number of the inhabitants of the town.



THE STEERAGE OF A NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S ATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP.

## GERMAN EMIGRANTS AT SEA.

The assemblage of poor German emigrant families, in the steerage compartment of one of the North German Lloyd's steam-ships, which call at Southampton, on their way from Bremen to New York, is delineated in our large Engraving. These fine vessels, each of 3000 tons burden, with engines of 700-horse power, carry the mails for our Post Office, and will bear comparison with those of the Liverpool and London lines. An account was lately published of the personal experiences of an "amateur steerage-passenger" going by way of Liverpool. Its correctness in details have not been impugned, but most readers of fair judgment will have considered that the tone of indignant complaint is scarcely borne out by the statement of facts, though room may still be found for improvement. The supply of food is not insufficient in quantity or unwholesome in quality; but the food on board that particular ship was badly cooked, which is a fault that can and should be amended. The great difficulty is, while arranging for the proper separation of married from single men and women and children, in their crowded sleeping-places on the main and lower deck, to preserve due openness for ventilation. The space between decks is 7 ft. 6 in., or 8 ft. high; it is divided, across the ship, by fixed bulkheads making several apartments; on each side are two tiers of berths, one above the other, leaving a middle passage 3 ft. wide. It is obviously desirable to give a certain degree of privacy and seclusion to these nests of the seafaring travellers; but the problem has not yet been solved in a perfectly convenient manner. Could this be effected, and the passengers be indulged with plenty of fresh air below, they would find themselves not more uncomfortable than most of us expect to be in crossing the Atlantic; and they cannot have first-class accommodation during a ten days' voyage for the moderate payment of five or six guineas. The Germans, with whom a number of Swedes and Norwegians are frequently mixed on board these steamers, are a good-humoured race of people, willing to make the best of their situation, to help each other, and to dispel the sense of present hardship by dwelling on thoughts of the beloved past and the promised future. They talk of their fond childhood at home in the Fatherland, and of the new homes they hope to rear, with God's blessing on their honest toil, in the backwoods or prairies of the Far West. No better race of industrial colonists has ever gone forth to replenish and cultivate the waste places of the earth. Two or three millions, at least, of the German nation during the last half century have obtained a settlement in the United States, and have contributed greatly to the strength and wealth of the Great English Republic, proving good workmen, good neighbours, and good citizens wherever they take up their abode. It is probable, however, that, with the grand new prospects of United Germany on the European Continent, the wholesale emigration of its peasants and artisans will be greatly diminished.

Five thousand labourers in the employ of the steam-ship owners at North-End Docks, Liverpool, have struck work because the foremen will not join their labourers' association.

A Fine-Art Exhibition was opened at Kirkcaldy on Tuesday, at which nearly two hundred paintings by artists of local and national fame were exhibited.

At several collieries in Fife the price of house coal has been reduced about 2s. per ton. At a large and influential meeting of colliery masters held in Glasgow on Wednesday, it was agreed to make a reduction of 3s. 6d. per ton on the price of coal; and it was resolved to resist any further demand on the part of the miners for an increase of wages.

A demonstration of the working men of Birmingham was made on Monday night, in the Townhall, in support of Church and Constitution. Mr. S. Lloyd was in the chair, and several gentlemen connected with the town and neighbourhood were present. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, by Mr. Gorst, and by several other speakers.

On Tuesday morning the new turret-ship Devastation steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour, for the contractor's trial of her engines. After having run a couple of miles off Spithead at half speed with great ease, full speed was turned on, and not long afterwards a flaw appeared in the hot-well of each engine, which necessitated their being stopped.

Mrs. Tait appeals for help on behalf of the St. Peter's Orphan and Convalescent Home, near Broadstairs. Upwards of £4000 is required. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Tait, Addington-Park, Croydon; or to St. Peter's Orphan Home account, Messrs. Herries and Farquhar, bankers, 16, St. James's-street, S.W.

The Vehar and Tools Waterworks, for the supply of the town of Bombay, which we lately described, were planned by Major Tulloch; and the original designs, with modifications by Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Conybeare, and others, were subsequently adopted by Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Acting Executive Engineer. Messrs. Scott, M'Clelland, and Co. were the contractors by whom the work was actually carried out.

The Permissive Bill supporters held a meeting at Manchester, on Tuesday, at which they congratulated each other on the step made in their direction by the new Licensing Bill. Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved a resolution, which was received with enthusiasm, that in every vacancy in the representation of the Alliance men in the constituency should start a candidate of their own views, and the association pledged itself to find candidates for every such vacancy.

An explosion of dynamite took place, on Thursday week, at a quarry near Waenfawn, about six miles from Carnarvon, by which two persons were killed. It is stated that the explosion was caused by the workmen preparing the explosive material before a stove. They seem to have been under the impression that dynamite would not explode except by concussion, and that no amount of heat would affect it so as to render it dangerous to handle. They were, it is said, in the habit of "tempering" or warming the material before the fire, and it is supposed that they were thus engaged when the explosion took place.

On Monday evening the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church began its annual sittings at Birkenhead. The Rev. Dr. Edmonds, of London, the retiring Moderator, preached an eloquent opening sermon to a crowded congregation, after which the Moderator-Elect, the Rev. W. Graham, of Liverpool, took the chair and delivered an interesting address, tracing the origin and progress of Presbyterianism in England, the influence which for three centuries past it exercised in promoting British freedom, and the power it employed in aiding moral progress and developing spiritual life. The meetings were continued on Tuesday, when the discussions chiefly related to the preparation of improved deeds of Church property, to the influences of eldership with regard to evangelisation, and to the means for the general spiritual improvement of the Churches. A congratulatory telegram was received from the Congregational Union sitting at Nottingham, which was responded to by telegraph from the Synod.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barker, H. C., Rector of Hexham, to be Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral  
Browne, John F.; Army Chaplain of the Second Class.  
Browne, R. C.; Army Chaplain of the Third Class.  
Butler, S. J., Vicar of Penrith, Cumberland; Honorary Canon of Carlisle.  
Collins, George, Curate of Middle, Salop; Vicar of Oakengates, Salop.  
Davies, Alfred; Incumbent of St. Anne's, Norwich.  
Fletcher, William; Rector of Minterne Magna, Dorset.  
Gilson, S.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Forebridge, Staffordshire.  
Griffith, J.; Vicar of Sandridge, Herts.  
Jenkins, W.; Vicar of Dylife, Montgomery.  
Roberts, J. C.; Rector of Ryton, Shropshire.  
Smith, I. Gregory, Rector of Tedstone Delamere; Vicar of Great Malvern.  
Stanton, J. John, Vicar of Lovington; Rector of Muston.  
Stubbs, Elias T.; Incumbent of All Saints, Lansdown, Bath.  
Thomas, D. G.; Rector of Hamerton, Huntingdonshire.  
Wilkinson, S., Curate of Stockton Heath; Vicar of St. Paul's, Warrington.  
Willoughby, Hon. C. J., Rector of Wollaton, Notts; Prebendary of Lincoln.  
York, Charles Edward; Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet.

The Bishop of London will hold his Christmas ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, Dec. 21, being St. Thomas's Day.

The Bishop of Lincoln has issued a form of prayer for use in his diocese supplicating the Divine aid for the removal of the cattle diseases now so prevalent.

The Rev. Stopford Augustus Brooke, M.A., minister of St. James's Chapel, York-street, Westminster, has been appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty.

The restoration-fund account of St. David's Cathedral shows that of the £25,000 required for the estimated work, £21,500 has been disbursed, leaving £3500 to be raised. The repair of the north transept, at a cost of £2000, has been undertaken by one of the Canons, who will next year undertake to repair the roof of the chapter house.

The parish church of Ashley, Cambridgeshire, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ely on Thursday week, after the addition of a chancel, north and south transepts, organ chamber, and vestry, at a cost of about £1050. The Bishop preached and celebrated. After the service about eighty persons sat down to luncheon in the rectory barn, when the Bishop made a speech on the subject of the meeting of Old Catholics and on the Protestantism and Roman Catholicism of Continental countries.

On the 5th inst. the recently-erected chapel of the Training College for Schoolmistresses, at Lincoln, was opened, by the Bishop of Lincoln, with morning service and holy communion. The chapel, from the designs of Mr. A. Blomfield, is a very pleasing little building of the Early English style, in red brick with stone dressings. The east end, with a triple lancet, adorned within with shafts of serpentine, is peculiarly dignified. The internal arrangements are very satisfactory.

The Duke of Cambridge laid the first stone, on Thursday week, of a new church at Portsmouth, on a site at Landport, which has been given by the War Office. The Rev. Reginald N. Shutte has been appointed the first Incumbent. The church, of which Mr. Butterfield is the architect, will, when completed, consist of a nave and aisles, with north and south porches, and a chancel with transepts and vestry. The nave is to be 100 ft. by 53 ft. A lofty bell gable, pierced for three bells, flanked by two turrets, will surmount the chancel arch.

The annual choir services at St. Margaret's Church, Prestwich, took place on Sunday. At the morning service, at which there was a crowded congregation, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, who are the guests of the Earl of Wilton, at Heaton Park, were present; and the Earl of Wilton and several other of his guests, including the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, also attended. The Bishop of Exeter preached, and took for his text Isaiah vi. 3—"And one cried unto another and said, Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of Hosts; the whole earth is full of His glory."

The New Testament Company of Revisers entered, on Tuesday, upon their twenty-sixth session at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The other members present were the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Dean of Lincoln, the Dean of Rochester, the Dean of Westminster, the Master of the Temple, the Prolocutor, Canon Kennedy, Canon Lightfoot, Canon Westcott, Archdeacon Lee, Professor Eadie, Professor Milligan, Professor Moulton, Professor Newth, Professor Roberts, Dr. Angus, Dr. Brown, Dr. Vance Smith, Dr. Scrivener, Mr. Hort, and Mr. Humphry. The company proceeded to the revision of the fifth chapter of the Gospel of St. John.

Last Sunday the Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, was reopened for Divine service, after having been closed since Christmas last, during extensive alterations and decorations, which have cost over £4000. The chancel has been raised between two and three feet, and the flooring laid with encaustic tiles; whilst at each side spacious stalls have been constructed for the clergy and choir, and the pulpit has been removed from the south to the north side, and now stands upon an elaborately-sculptured pedestal of Caen stone. The large and cumbrous old high-backed square pews have all been removed, and replaced by more open seats with low doors. A new organ at the west end of the church has been supplied by Hill and Co., at an expense of £1500.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new national schools for St. James's, Bermondsey, was performed on Saturday last. A procession, composed of the trustees, managers, architect, builder, and clergy, issued from the church gates, and, to the music of the band of the 10th Surrey Rifles, entered the ground on which the new school is being erected. The religious office was that set forth by the Bishop of Winchester for such occasions. After the stone was placed by the Rev. Canon Gregory, addresses were delivered by him and by Colonel M. Beresford, Mr. Cazenove, Captain Bevington, and the Rural Dean. A collection was made during the singing of the hymn, which amounted to £43 5s. 7d. At the close of the service the procession, headed by the band, returned to the church in the same order in which it arrived. The next stage in the day's proceedings was the distribution of bedding-out plants, received from Southwark Park, to near 300 cottagers residing in the parish of St. James's, Bermondsey, it being the desire of the clergy to encourage among the poor the system of window gardening.

The proceedings at the Church Congress on Thursday week were important. In the morning, papers were read on the doctrine and ritual of the Church, and the Marquis of Salisbury took part in the discussion. Some excitement and confusion was caused by a gentleman who announced himself as a member of the "Protestant Reformed Church of England," and who taunted other speakers with having spoken "as if they were Roman Catholics rather than Protestants." At the afternoon sitting Archdeacon Bickersteth read a paper on the "Daughter Churches" of the Church of England. The Dean of Chester read a paper on the same subject, and the Bishops of Lichfield and Winchester and Bishops Ryan and Claughton took part in the discussion. The Marquis of Salisbury also addressed a meeting on religious teaching in the Universities. In the evening a great meeting of working men was held in the Victoria Hall.—At the morning meet-

ing, yesterday week, in the Townhall, papers were read by Canon Bernard and the Bishop of Brechin, the subject being "the deepening of the spiritual life," after which there was the usual discussion. In the afternoon a meeting was held, under the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester, to express sympathy with the Church of South Africa on the death of its Metropolitan, Dr. Gray, Bishop of Capetown, and for taking the measures which might be suitable for that purpose. A committee was appointed to collect funds in order to carry out a resolution in favour of effecting those great and noble objects in which the late Bishop was so much interested. Later in the afternoon the congress discussed the duty of the Church with regard to elementary schools, on which several papers by clergymen were read. The conversation which preceded the breaking up of the congress was held in the Victoria Hall, and attended by 3000 ladies and gentlemen.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

In a Convocation, on Thursday week, the first day of Michaelmas Term, the following were nominated as Clerks of the Market for the ensuing year:—C. Neate, Fellow of Oriel; and the Rev. R. G. Faussett, student of Christ Church.

The examination for a Fellowship at Magdalene has terminated in the election of W. Moore, M.A., late scholar of New. Mr. Moore gained the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse in 1864, the subject of which was "Ferculae Caudinae." He was placed in the First Class. *In Lite: is Gracis et Latines* by the Moderators at the examination in Easter Term, 1863; he was also placed in the Second Class *In Literis Humanioribus* by the Final Examiners in Michaelmas Term, 1865. There were thirteen candidates for the Fellowship.

The following have been elected to open classical scholarships at Lincoln of the annual value of £80:—J. Cowan, from the Royal Institution, Belfast; H. E. Morice, from King's School, Canterbury; W. L. Bicknell, from Christ's College, Finchley; H. F. G. Bramwell, from Westminster School; S. H. Leonard, from Clifton College.

A. T. Martin, from Mr. Watson's, Oakley House, Reading, who was placed third in the order of merit in the local examination this year, held at London, has been elected to an exhibition, value £70 per annum, at Worcester, offered by the Provost and Fellows to the senior candidates in the Oxford local examinations. Mr. Martin was born Sept. 15, 1854.

The following have been elected scholars at Jesus:—Classical—Mr. L. Francis and Mr. F. Morris, Commoners of the college; and Mr. W. Mathias, Cowbridge School. Mathematical—G. Jones, commoner of the college; J. Owen, Bottwnog School; and G. E. Rees, formerly of Cowbridge School. There were twenty-seven candidates.

The regulations for the year 1873 in connection with the Oxford local examinations have been issued by the Oxford delegates. The examinations will commence at the various centres on Monday, June 2, 1873, at two o'clock p.m. The printed forms containing the names of the candidates must be returned to the local secretaries by Saturday, April 19, 1873, and no candidate's name will be received after that date. Every junior candidate is required to pay a fee of 20s., and every senior candidate 30s. Candidates will be examined at Oxford, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham, and such other places as the delegates may appoint.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The under-mentioned Bachelors, scholars of Trinity, have been elected Fellows of the society:—V. H. Stanton, bracketed Twentieth Wrangler and Fourteenth Second-class Classic, 1870; E. Gurney, Fourth First-class Classic, 1871; H. Lamb, Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibitioner, 1871, Second Wrangler, 1872.

The under-mentioned have been elected School Exhibitors at St. John's:—J. S. Easton and W. M. Heather, Hereford School; Nall and F. Ireland, Manchester School; and Jaques, Marlborough School, on the Duchess of Somerset's Foundation. Carter and Lambert, Sedburgh School, on the Lupton and Hebblethwaite Foundation. Treadgold, Grantham School, on Dr. Newcome's Foundation. H. Percival, Uppingham School, and R. M. Samson, Oakman School, on Archdeacon Johnson's Foundation. A. F. Manning, Peterborough School, on Mr. Mountsteven's Foundation.

The under-mentioned have been elected at Sidney after open competition:—Foundation Scholars—Sparham, Bishop-Stortford School; Hutchings, Tunbridge School. Natural Science Scholar—Foster, London University. Johnson Exhibitors—Lloyd, Cardigan School; Fisher, King's College, London. Exhibitors—Johnston, private tuition; Wrigley, Bolton Grammar School; Sharratt, Shrewsbury College; Gosling, Merchant Taylors' School; Swallow, Tiverton School. Sizars—Ball, Bishop Vesey's Grammar School, Sutton Coldfield; T. E. Smith, Training College, Durham; Griffiths, private tuition.

A scheme for establishing a county college at Cambridge has been put before the public. It is proposed (with funds obtained by means of a joint-stock company) to build a college for 300 students; that a connection be formed between this college and the middle-class schools in the various counties, so that residence in them should be reckoned as part of the county college course, and that the University be requested to allow such combined residence in a public school and college to entitle those who pass the senior local examinations to be considered members of the University as "county graduates."

There are now five separate organisations at Cambridge for the improvement of female education—all of them thriving:—1. The examination of women, senior and junior girls, and of schools managed by a syndicate, of which the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine College, is the secretary. 2. A system of lectures for women, associated with four exhibitions, and a fund for assisting governesses, managed by a mixed committee of ladies and gentlemen, of which H. Sidgwick, Trinity College, and Mrs. Bateson, St. John's College Lodge, are the treasurers. 3. A series of classes by correspondence arranged by Mrs. Peile. 4. A lending library for students, managed by Miss J. Kennedy. 5. A college for women, called Merton Hall, of which Miss A. J. Clough is the Principal.

The memorial-stone of a master's house, for the accommodation of forty pupils, was laid, on Friday afternoon, at the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom, by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., who has undertaken to defray the entire cost of erecting the new building, amounting to upwards of £5000. The ceremony took place in the presence of the council, of which Mr. Wilson is a member, and of a numerous assemblage, an appropriate service being read by the Rev. W. D. West, D.D., the Head Master. The building is designed by Mr. George Elkington, of Cannon-street, the college architect. Mr. Wilson presented £5000 a few years ago to this institution to found a chair of dermatology.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The result of the Cesarewitch seems to leave the Cambridgeshire almost at the mercy of Salvanos. Never yet has the same horse carried off the two great handicaps; but there seems little doubt that Salvanos will accomplish the feat. The horse's opponents instance the case of Chérie, who won the long handicap, yet was ignominiously defeated in the shorter one; but beating an aged cripple like John Davis after a close struggle, which was what Chérie succeeded in doing, is widely different from taking the lead half a mile from home, and cantering in four lengths in front of the field in the Salvanos style. Another favourite argument is that the training for the long race takes all the edge off a horse's speed; but here again we can point to the October Handicap, which shows that Mr. Radcliff's colt can go quite as fast as any of his opponents will be able to take him. His party stand to win a very large sum in double-event bets, so every precaution is being taken to bring him safely to the post, and "Salvano wins!" is likely to be once more the Newmarket cry on Tuesday next.

Now that every incident in connection with the Middle Park Plate has been quietly talked over, there seems to be a very general opinion that, with a jockey like Fordham or Chaloner on his back, Montargis would have won. A quarter of a mile from home he swerved half across the course, and yet he was not beaten above half a length from the dead-heaters. As he was carrying the same weight as Kaiser (8 st. 13 lb.), this was a really fine performance; and he has since been backed for the Derby at 16 to 1, which appears a very liberal price when only 6 to 1 can be had against Kaiser. When Montargis swerved he cannoned against Surinam and knocked him out of his stride; but for which we understand that Osborne, who rode as patiently and well as he always does, considers that he would have won by about a length. Caninière, whose roaring has much increased, could not hope to carry her 7 lb. extra successfully through such fearfully heavy ground, yet she was right in front for more than half a mile, and will win many another good race under more favourable circumstances. The beautiful Marie Stuart also ran well enough to give Mr. Merry great hopes of securing the Oaks next year, for which Silver Ring seems likely to be her most formidable opponent; and Flageolet, in spite of his cracked heels, ran a great horse. The impostor of the race was Coeur de Lion, who was never for one moment formidable. We fear he has turned roarer, and he is a terribly dear purchase at £3500.

Thursday's card was a very good one for an off day. Louise Victoria appeared to have a good chance of scoring her first win in the Newmarket Oaks; but she is wretchedly moderate, and Lilian, who ran in blinkers, came away from her field as if they were standing still, and won by many lengths. This performance pleased the Derby backers of Kaiser immensely, as the two-year-old is said to be her equal at home. Silver Ring secured the Breby Stakes without much trouble, as her only opponent was Wild Myrtle, whom she beat very easily at Goodwood. The success of Glowworm (who had run very well on the previous day) in a £50 plate was generally regarded as the greatest "certainty" of the meeting; but the colt, who suffers much from shin soreness, can never be relied on, and did not even get into the first three. A similar race which immediately followed it was interesting from the antagonism of such speedy animals as Blenheim and Wilberforce, though the superior class of the former landed him an easy winner. There was some capital racing on the concluding day of the meeting. Khedive and Alava were the most formidable of Cremorne's opponents in the Newmarket Derby; yet, though he had only to concede them 7 lb., the remembrance of his defeat by Laburnum seemed fresh in the minds of the bookmakers, and they accepted short odds very kindly. A more ridiculous burlesque of a race was never seen, for Cremorne, who looked as fresh as possible, in spite of all the hard work he has done, had simply to canter in front of his field. Khedive was quite out of condition, and pulled up much distressed, so no importance can be attached to the style in which Alava beat him. The return match between Flageolet and Surinam, in the Prendergast Stakes, created great excitement, and it seemed to be generally forgotten that Andred met the former on 6 lb., and the latter on 13 lb., better terms than in the Middle Park Plate. The conditions of the Prendergast Stakes might be altered with great advantage; for while Andred, who had won a stake worth £900, escaped unpenalised because there were less than ten subscribers to it, Amalie von Edelreich had to put up 3 lb. extra for having secured an insignificant sweepstakes. Surinam had nothing whatever to do with the finish, and, after one of the finest struggles ever seen, Andred just beat the French colt by a head. We think little of Surinam's defeat, as it would take him some time to recover the effects of his terrific race on the Wednesday; moreover, as stamina rather than speed is his strong point, and he is a bad beginner, the easy T.Y.C. was a very unsuitable course for him, and we shall expect him to show to far greater advantage in the Criterion next week.

A fire broke out at the Darfield Main Colliery, near Barnsley, on Monday morning, necessitating the closing of the pit. There appears to have been no loss of human life.

The Rev. Canon Fisher has been appointed Vicar Capitular of the Roman Catholic diocese of Liverpool, and will occupy the office until the election of a Bishop in the room of Dr. Goss.

The thirty-third autumnal assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales began its sittings, on Tuesday morning, in the Castle-Gate Chapel, Nottingham. The Rev. John Kennedy, D.D., presided, and there were present about 800 delegates.

The parishioners of Callan have made an appeal to the people of the United Kingdom for funds to enable their parish priest, the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, to maintain his action against Cardinal Cullen. The trial causes intense excitement throughout the district.

Mr. Bateman, C.E., has presented to the Ipswich Dock Commission a plan for altering the entrance to Ipswich Dock and improving the navigation of the Orwell. Mr. Bateman proposes to cut a new entrance at the south end of the dock, so that vessels can enter straight from the river, and to form a lock, 250 feet in length by 50 feet in width, at an estimated cost of £40,000. Mr. Bateman further proposed an outlay of £70,000 in river improvements, so as to admit vessels drawing eighteen feet of water.

Mr. Gladstone has communicated to Mr. Maguire, M.P., the results of an investigation granted at the instance of the latter gentleman into complaints of harsh and unjust treatment made by two Fenian prisoners, Davitt and Wilson. Mr. Bruce ascertained through the officials at Millbank and Dartmoor that, while some of the charges were exaggerated or untrue, others related to ordinary incidents of prison discipline. The Premier adds, on his own behalf, that he considers the verdict within the mark. On the Government, the effect of the investigation has been to confirm its determination against admitting any claim of the Fenians to exceptional favour.

## LAW AND POLICE.

The Hon. Geo. Denman, M.P. for Tiverton, has accepted the Judgeship of the Common Pleas vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Willes. Mr. Justice Denman was sworn into office on Thursday before the new Lord Chancellor, at his private residence. He was previously made a Serjeant-at-Law. The appointment was the last act of Lord Hatherley, and the swearing-in was the first act of Lord Chancellor Palmer.

Mr. Alfred Martineau, a Chancery barrister, has been appointed Judge of County Courts (Circuit No. 25) rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. M. Skinner, Q.C.

The long vacation will end at Common Law next week, and on the 28th inst. in the Court of Chancery.

An application was made to Mr. Justice Quain in Chambers, on Tuesday, calling on Messrs. Gorton and De Fiva to deliver up the documents in their possession relating to the "Claimant," whose attorneys they had been. The documents were detained till their bill was paid, and the Claimant and his friends professed their readiness to pay it as soon as it was taxed, but which it could not be during the vacation. After some discussion it was agreed to remit the matter to Master George Pollock to estimate what the taxation would amount to.

The late Lord Chancellor has given directions for the removal of the name of Mr. T. O. Bateman from the commission of the peace for Derbyshire. The Mayor of Norwich has received an intimation from the Lord Chancellor that it is his intention to remove Mr. Blake and Major Bignold from the commission of the peace for Norwich, in consequence of the late fracas on the Norwich bench.

The magistrates sitting in county petty sessions at Warwick were engaged six hours, last Saturday, in hearing a charge of assault preferred by Lord Conyers against Mr. Edward Tuckwell, tutor to Mr. Liebhart, of Wellesbourne Hall. The Court deferred its judgment until Saturday (today), when a counter-charge preferred by Mr. Tuckwell against Lord Conyers, and a charge against Mr. Liebhart of aiding and abetting Mr. Tuckwell in his alleged assault of Lord Conyers, are to be heard.

Mr. Gilman, a bricklayer, recovered £100 damages in an action against the London General Omnibus Company, in the Lord Mayor's Court, yesterday week, for injuries sustained by him in falling from an omnibus, the driver of which drove on without giving warning while the plaintiff was alighting.

An action in the Common Pleas, "Gilbert v. Wright," for breach of promise of marriage, in which judgment was allowed to go by default, was heard before Under Sheriff Abbott, at Newington, on Monday, and occupied some time. The plaintiff, Miss Flora Mary Gilbert, is the daughter of a surgeon, and the defendant, Henry John Wright, a confectioner. Several letters were read couched in endearing terms, and witnesses were examined. Eventually the jury assessed the damages at £150. The amount laid in the declaration was £1000.

A station-master at Dronfield, earning six-and-twenty shillings a week, has been condemned by a matrimonial jury to pay £30 solatium to a young lady who was in the habit of subscribing herself "An Abominable Flirt."

Mr. Edward Foster, a Preston druggist, was yesterday week convicted for the fifteenth time of neglecting to vaccinate his child. He has already paid nearly £14 in fines and law charges, but is still obdurate.

The Quarter Session for Rochester, on Monday, was a maiden session, a circumstance that has not occurred for some years. In consequence, Mr. Barrow, the Recorder, was presented with a pair of white gloves. The Recorder of Bath also received the white kid gloves in token of the absence of any trials at the Quarter Sessions, this being the first blank calendar since the establishment of the sessions in 1837. At the Tiverton Petty Sessions, on Thursday week, the Recorder of the borough congratulated the jury that there were no prisoners for trial, and said that the borough gaol had been empty for 153 days, a circumstance, he believed, unparalleled in England. The Recorder was presented with a pair of white kid gloves by the Mayor for the second or third time consecutively.

Theresa Doyer, who had been remanded, was again brought up at Westminster, on Thursday week, and committed for trial on the charge of stealing jewellery, valued at about £2000, the property of Prince Soltykoff.

Louis Wasowski, the carman who was had up at the Mansion House a fortnight ago, on a charge of being in possession of notes for 3000 Russian roubles, was again brought up on Monday; and, there being no extradition treaty between this country and Russia, he was discharged, but the notes were handed over to the representatives of the Russian firm from whom they had been stolen.

A Hampstead tutor, who struck a constable over the head with his stick for declining to cross the street and show him which was "No. 8," has been fined 48s., with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

At Westminster, on Monday, John Leary, a lad of eighteen, and John M'Grale, charged with being drunk and refusing to quit the Nell Gwynne Tavern, in Grosvenor-row, and with assaulting a policeman who was called in to eject them, were sentenced, the former to four months' and the latter to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

Apparently, it is hard for men who suffer from the strike mania to tolerate the phlegmatic sort who escape infection. At Southwark, on Thursday week, a gluemaker, who had turned out with a number of others, was prosecuted for calling his successors "Jerry Lordan's slaves." He was fined 20s.

An inquest was held, on Wednesday, on the body of the young man Bracewell, who shot himself at Hornsey, in the house of a young woman to whom he was paying his addresses. Evidence was given which showed that his mind was unsettled, and the verdict was given accordingly.

Mr. Alderman Lusk has laid down a salutary doctrine, at the Mansion House, that roadways belong as much to foot-passengers as to cabmen and vandrivers. Following up this principle, he has committed a cabman for manslaughter in having run over a woman and inflicted fatal injuries upon her.

Another of those outrages which have become so common of late took place, on Sunday last, at St. Leonards. A man named Wood, who was jealous of his wife, and had lived so unhappily with her for some time past that she threatened to leave him, made a rush at her with a knife while in a state of intoxication, stabbed her in the face, and then made a gash in his own throat. Neither of the parties is out of danger.

Regent-street, Lambeth, has been chosen for the headquarters of a chicken-hearted gatotter. Before venturing to throttle his victims he throws dust in their eyes. The other night he attacked a gentleman of seventy, but a woman who happened to be passing raised an alarm, and the miscreant bolted. He had previously succeeded in an attempt on another person near the same spot.

Mrs. James Austin having been deprived of her husband's society for several days, went to his place of business to look after him. He received her with a blow on the eye, which knocked her down insensible. At Marlborough-street Police Court, on Tuesday, he was thought worthy of four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A virago has attracted the notice of the police magistrate at Hammersmith. A woman named Clewer was interrupted by a greengrocer in the operation of belabouring another woman. She had already bitten one mediator, but the greengrocer put his foot on her hand and rescued her victim's hair from it. She forthwith turned on him, and, besides giving him a masculine home thrust, she exercised her female prerogative of scratching his face. In consideration of the interesting condition of the Amazon, she was simply bound over to keep the peace for three months.

The Canterbury police magistrates have sentenced a man of the name of Andrews to two months' imprisonment—in default of his inability to pay a fine of £4 and costs—for having indirectly caused the deaths of at least two persons. A companion of the prisoner died from smallpox, and the latter, on the night of his friend's death, offered his clothes for sale at an adjacent public-house. A man named Turner went home, took the disease, and died. A woman who attended Turner infected her household with the terrible complaint, and one of her children fell a victim to the cupidity of Mr. Andrews, other lives being also endangered.

John Dorrington, M.A., M.D., &c., master of a college in Derbyshire, has been summoned by the Charity Organisation Society for an "urgent appeal to the benevolent" on behalf of a lady whose self-sacrificing devotion to her parents had rendered her unable to support herself in her old age. It is estimated that Mr. Dorrington has, during several years, realised £5000 out of this very touching case. He was committed for trial without bail.

On Thursday week an old Irishman was remanded, at Birkenhead, on the charge of attempting to obtain admission to the workhouse under false pretences. When searched by the relieving officer eight sovereigns, 9s. 9d., a cheque for £20, and 100 U.S. amounting to £26 were found upon him.

In the course of a poaching affray which occurred last week at Heaton Park, near Manchester, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, one of the poachers was shot, and died soon afterwards. In a dying deposition before a magistrate he stated that the shot which killed him was fired by one of the gamekeepers with whom he and his party were engaged.

Two poachers, named William Hart and William Skinner, quarrelled and fought near Auchtermuchty, in Fifeshire, on Thursday week, and Skinner gave Hart a blow which resulted in his immediate death. Skinner was apprehended.

The capital sentence against McGinlay, for the murder of a miner in Wishaw, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

## MONUMENT TO SIR HUMPHRY DAVY.

A monument of this esteemed natural philosopher erected in Penzance, his native town, was publicly inaugurated this week. It consists of a statue in stone, by Messrs. W. and T. Wills, of Euston-road, London, the sculptors of the Cobden statue in Camden Town. The statue, which is above the size of life, standing 8 ft. 8 in. high from the pedestal, is designed after Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait, painted for the Royal Society, and now at Burlington House; but other portraits have been also studied, and the likeness appears to be good. Sir Humphry is represented in the well-known costume of the portrait—a light overcoat flung back, the other coat within it buttoned over, and the waistcoat with upright collar appearing above the coat; shorts, long stockings, shoes and buckles; the head is slightly thrown back as if inspired with the courage and enthusiasm for science which distinguished this eminent man; and the righthand rests on a safety-lamp, the product and symbol of the beneficent genius of the chemist. The pedestal, about 10 ft. high, and at the base 8 ft. square, but 5 ft. square at the top, is formed of the finest blue Lamorna granite; and its cornice mouldings are richly carved. Messrs. Trounson and Son, of Penzance, were the architects; Messrs. Freeman and Son were the contractors. The site of the monument is in front of the Post Office and Market House, in the principal street of the town, which is called Market Jew-street, from the same historical circumstance that gave its name to Marazion. It was in a house near this spot that Sir Humphry Davy was born, in 1778. He died in 1829; and more than thirty years passed before the proposal to erect this local monument was made. It originated with some working men of Penzance, in a conversation among them when they attended a funeral in the town cemetery in 1861. They formed a committee, of which Mr. W. B. Matthews was president, and Mr. John May and Mr. R. Carter were secretaries; by slow degrees they raised a fund of £60, and this statue is the product of their subscription.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue was performed by the Mayor of Penzance, Mr. J. R. Bramwell, last Tuesday afternoon. The Mayor and Town Council went forth in procession, with the Lodges of Odd Fellows, Foresters, and Good Templars. Mr. J. May read the report on behalf of the committee, and Mr. W. B. Matthews also made a brief speech. The statue, when uncovered, was very much admired. Mr. Warrington Smyth, F.R.S., then addressed the meeting. He gave some account of Sir Humphry Davy's scientific discoveries and his invention of the colliers' safety-lamp. He remarked that it was no small honour for that little western town to have given birth to two successive Presidents of the Royal Society—namely, Sir Humphry Davy and Mr. Davies Gilbert. Among the other speakers were Mr. N. B. Downing and the Rev. Prebendary Hedgeland. A dinner, given by Mr. Downing, ended the proceedings.

The Mersey Dock Board accounts show a revenue of over a million sterling, and an expenditure of £860,290.

The Trades Union Parliamentary Committee have issued circulars convening the fifth annual Trades Union Congress, to be held at Leeds in the first week of January.

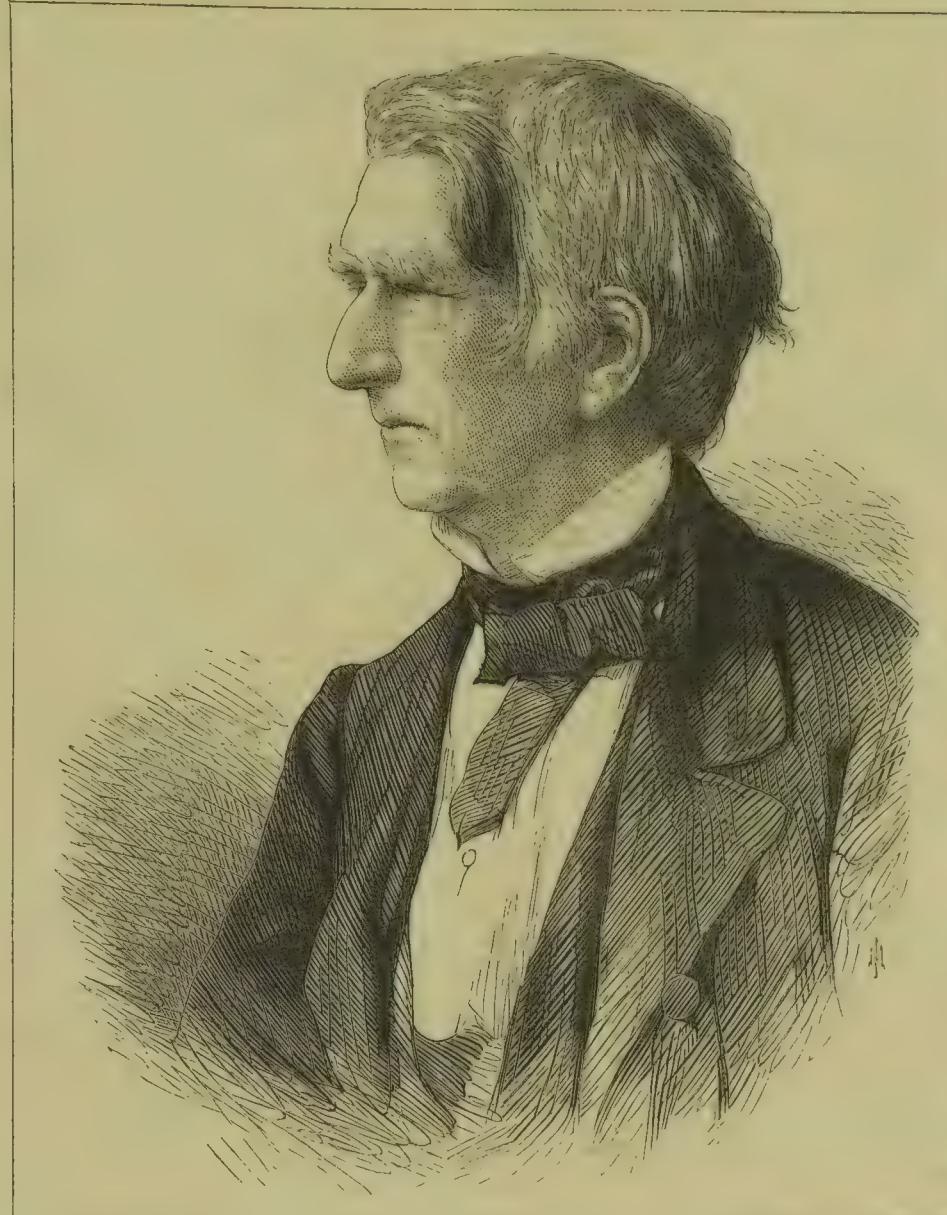
A special Midland train ran into a Great Western passenger-train on Tuesday, at Barnwood junction, about nine miles from Gloucester, by which nine persons were injured.—Great alarm was experienced by the passengers in the express-train travelling through the Dawlish tunnel on Monday night, caused by heavy bumpings on the roof of the carriages and the smashing in of one side of a second-class carriage. The train was stopped, and it was found that both connecting-rods of the engine had broken. Another engine arriving, the train was taken off safely.—An accident occurred to a Midland express train on Wednesday between Chesterfield and Sheffield, by the breaking of the wheel of a carriage, which threw the train off the line. None of the passengers were injured, except one who jumped out of the train.



PARISIANS AT SCEAUX: DINING IN A TREE.

THE  
LATE MR. SEWARD.

The death of Mr. William Henry Seward, the eminent American statesman, took place at Auburn, in the State of New York, on the 10th inst., and was recorded in our last publication. He was seventy-one years of age, having been born, at another place in that same State, on May 16, 1801. His father was a physician, who practised trade as well as medicine, and made a fortune, and then for seventeen years held the office of first Judge of Orange County, in which he lived. His son, William Henry, went to school at Goshen when he was nine years old, and at fifteen went to Union College. During his college course he went for six months as a teacher to Georgia, where he came into personal contact with the system of slavery and acquired his strong feeling against it. When he had taken his degree he chose law as his profession, was called to the Bar in 1822, and in 1823 began practise at Auburn. His partner was Judge Miller, whose youngest daughter, Frances Adeline, he married in 1824. In 1824 we find him already in politics and on the Republican side. Four years later he was put in the chair of a Young Men's Convention, called in New York to support the re-election of John Quincy Adams as President. He refused to be nominated for Congress; but his ability marked him out for political distinction, and in 1830 he was elected a member of the Senate of his State. Three years afterwards he made the European tour, and published his impressions of Great Britain in one of the Albany newspapers. On his return, the Whigs, as they were then called, nominated him for Governor, but were unable to elect him; he was, however, elected in 1838 by a majority of 10,000 over his former competitor, Governor Marcy. His administration was distinguished by valuable reforms: the codification of the law (in which Mr. Dudley Field was the chief workman), a geological survey, an improved banking system, a public lunatic asylum, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the removal of all traces of slavery from the State laws. Mr. Seward also raised a question which afterwards convulsed the Union by refusing to give up to the Governor of Virginia two seamen who were accused of helping in the escape of slaves—an act which Governor Seward declared to be not criminal but praiseworthy. He was re-elected once, but refused to be a candidate for a second re-election; and, having served two biennial terms, returned to his legal practice. In this he was successful, and became known as one of the best advocates in the United States Courts. When one Van Zandt was charged with harbouring fugitive slaves in Ohio, and, again, when fifty citizens of Maine were charged with conspiracy, Mr. Seward was the leading counsel for the defence. He could not long keep out of politics. In 1844 he was a prominent supporter of Henry Clay as a Presidential candidate; and at the next election he was on the winning side as a friend of General Taylor. In 1849 his State elected him United States senator by a vast majority; and he became, almost immediately, the leader in the Senate of the party of the President. General Taylor's election was the first check the slave power received, and all the Southern men opposed his Administration, while the opponents of slavery supported it. Mr. Seward at once roused a violent opposition by declaring that he would consent to no more concessions to slavery. The fight began over the Territories; the South wished them to be devoted to slavery, the North claimed them for freedom. In the very height of this struggle Mr. Seward did not ask, at that time, for more than the preservation of the whole of the Territories to freedom. He had fought against the compromises which had partitioned the Territories, but had supported General Scott in 1852, and helped Colonel Fremont in 1856. In 1860 he was a candidate for nomination as President by the Republican Convention at Chicago. On the first ballot he received 173 votes and Mr. Lincoln 103. But 233 votes were needed to the nomination, and as some members of the party, notably Mr. Horace Greeley, were opposed to Mr. Seward, and would not accept him, the convention afterwards united on Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Seward strongly supported the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, and made a western tour, delivering speeches in his favour. Mr. Lincoln, on coming to power, at once made Mr. Seward Secretary of State. The conflict between North and South had then fully begun; but, it is remarked by the *Daily News*, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward adhered to their programme of the Union, and fought at first not directly against slavery, but only against it as it staked its future on its right to occupy the territories, or on Secession. Meanwhile, Mr. Seward was fully occupied with the Secession war, and the foreign complications which grew out of it. On the seizure of the Trent, Mr. Seward was first inclined to stand by Commodore Wilkes, but on reflection, after interviews with Lord Lyons, he gave up the Southern envoys, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who had been illegally arrested on board the British vessel. His administration was, however, vigorous and successful. Soon after Mr. Lincoln's re-election, in 1866, Mr. Seward had a severe accident, which kept him to his bed. He had, however, been marked by the conspirators who were associated with Booth to slay him with the President. On the evening on which Mr. Lincoln was shot down in his box at the theatre in Washington, a man ran up stairs to Mr. Seward's room, and stabbed him with a knife in the neck and face. Mr. Seward was perfectly collected, and protected himself as he could, and the assassin failed to accomplish his murderous purpose. Mr. Seward was frightfully wounded, but recovered, and continued to occupy the post of Secretary of State during Mr. Johnson's Presidency. His official career closed in 1869; and he set out on an extensive foreign tour, embracing the West Indies, California, Mexico, China, Japan, India, the south-east of Europe, and the Holy Land. He only returned from these wanderings



THE LATE MR. W. H. SEWARD, AMERICAN STATESMAN.



STATUE OF SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, AT PENZANCE.

in the autumn of last year. He had not latterly taken any active part in American politics.

His funeral, which took place at Auburn last Monday, was attended by several thousand persons from different parts of the Union. President Grant has written a letter of condolence, expressing his esteem for the character of Mr. Seward.

## IN THE TREE AT SCEAUX.

Let it not be said, with a punning repetition of the French name, as pronounced by the natives, that Sceaux is but so-so; we will rather look at it, and see how it is. The English reader who means to visit Paris, and who wishes to use his time and money to the best advantage, is first recommended to procure a little guide-book, newly issued by Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, and Messrs. Longmans, of Paternoster-row. In this convenient pocket volume, entitled "Paris, and Excursions from Paris," by C. B. Black, the tourist will find the most recent and precise information upon all the details of his sojourn in the French capital, and the accessible places of interest or of popular festivity. Routes, distances, and conveyances, hotels and restaurants, public shows and entertainments, with the prices and charges for everything, are minutely specified, and all with a thoroughly practical arrangement. The maps, plans, and other accessories are equally complete. Now, concerning the little town of Sceaux, which is eight miles south of Paris, the guide-book tells one how to get there by the railway in half an hour. It further testifies that Sceaux is much frequented by the Parisians on Sundays and holidays. What remains of the old Castle of Sceaux has been converted into a restaurant, and the grounds into gardens for balls and other amusements. We learn, moreover, that large quantities of strawberries are cultivated there. All this seems very promising for a summer day's excursion; and when the opportunity is also granted of banqueting in a rare fantastic arbour, which has been constructed aloft, betwixt the spreading boughs of a mighty chestnut-tree, the resort of pleasure-parties to such a place as Sceaux is readily accounted for by its special

attractions. The illustration, supplied by a sketch from the pencil of our own Artist, presents a lively scene of free social enjoyment.

## CROWN LANDS.

The Commissioner of the Land Revenue of the Crown in England describes in his annual report what was done by him in the management of the hereditary possessions of the Crown in the year ended March 31 last.

He granted fifty-nine leases of lands or houses, situated in different counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal forests, and also of coal, stone, slate, and minerals. The rents, reserved under these leases, exclusive of royalties, amount altogether to £4099 12s. 1d. Six leases have been granted of land in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and York. The total acreage of the land comprised in these leases amounts to 220a. 1r. 8p., and the gross annual rents, reserved under the leases, amount to £359 9s. 5d. Sixteen leases have been granted of nineteen houses and other buildings in London, and at Sudbrook, near Richmond, at rents amounting altogether to £3003 10s. 8d. Of the class for building twenty-eight leases have been granted of sites for thirty-three houses, and for other buildings, situated for the most part upon estates at Dover, Egham, Eltham, Lee, Richmond, Victoria Park, and Windsor. The ground rents, reserved by leases, amount to £538 6s. Two leases have been granted of slate, stone, and minerals, under reservation in each case of a royalty upon the minerals, &c., that may be raised, with minimum royalties amounting to £25 a year. One lease has been granted of sporting at Esher; one lease of a supply of water to the College of Engineers, at Cooper's-hill, Egham; and five leases of parcels of land for garden and other purposes. The rents, reserved by these leases, amount to £173 6s.

Particulars are given of various sales of different premises and hereditaments, that it was not advisable for the Crown to retain, or that were required for local or other improvements, &c.; also of different parcels of land now or formerly below high-water mark. The total sum received for this property is £48,090 9s. 9d., subject to the payment to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of one moiety of the sum of £13,750, received from the sale of certain land in the county of Durham.

Her Majesty has made free grants of parts of the hereditary possessions of the Crown. The first is that of one rood of land, with the building thereon, for the purposes of a school in the district chapelry of Aldborough Hatch, in the parish of Barking, Essex. More than two thirds of the district belong to the Crown. The second grant is that of an acre of land, as a site for a church and parsonage, to be called St. Peter's, near Eltham, Kent. More than three fourths of this district belong to the Crown. The third grant is that of one rood of land, as a site for a school, in the parish of Ascott, in the county of Oxford. The Crown is possessed of considerable property in the parish.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at an examination of the gentlemen cadets at Woolwich on Tuesday, after which there was a review of the troops in the garrison. His Royal Highness held a review at Aldershot on Saturday last. He also witnessed the new system of drill by half battalions in open order. The officers and men appeared readily to understand the difference between the new and the old system of skirmishing. His Royal Highness expressed himself very favourably with regard to the novel drill.

## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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AN ARTIST OF THE PAVEMENT.

## STREET PAVEMENT ART.

The ingenious devices of that queer class of shifty people about town who get their living by diverse plausible evasions of the law against simple downright begging, afford to the observant Londoner a subject of frequent remark. In general, the police are not expected to interfere, unless the hunter for charitable halfpence commits the "blunder, worse than a crime," of speaking to street passengers, and directly asking them for a gift of money. Pretending to offer things for sale to persons most unlikely to buy them—a box of cigar-lights to an old maiden lady, a bundle of groundsel to a fast young gentleman, a gross of lead-pencils or hair-combs to me or you—is one way of beginning a conversation. This is presently turned into a pathetic narrative of the vendor's private woes. "I'm without food since yesterday morning, with five little children naked and starving in a garret, and there's my wife or husband dying of fever since Thursday fortnight; and if any kind Christian could help us with a trifle, Sir or Madam, I'm sure I hope they'd get their reward!" Another method, sometimes practised with much success by sturdy vagrants of rustic appearance, is that of pretending to have lost their way, or inquiring for the road to some distant place. Such a fellow, with the manly figure and bearing of a genuine country labourer, will stop you in Russell-square, and will say, "I beg your pardon, Sir, but could you direct me the nearest road to Wolverhampton, because I've walked all the way up from Great Grimsby in search of work, and now I'm going to find out a brother-in-law of mine there, in the harness-making trade, to see if he can get me a job; and, if you'll believe me, Sir, I haven't eaten a bit of bread since I went through Reading the day before yesterday, and I don't know where I shall lay my head this blessed night!" This kind of appeal is far more likely to attract a sixpence or silver threepence from the pockets of unthinking benevolence than the common, odious, whining cry, "Kind gentleman, please to bestow your charity on a poor creature," which assaults the impatient ear as you walk briskly home to dinner and your snug fireside. But though an artful mendicant will often know how to flatter the self-esteem of educated Respectability by affecting to seek advice rather than to solicit alms, the safest trick, in daylight and in fine weather, is to present a silent exhibition of suffering merit. A cripple or a blind man, for example, with testimonials signed by his late employer and the parish clergyman pasted on a board hung from his neck, and with the face of a saint prepared for his martyrdom at Smithfield, will do a pretty good business in Mayfair on a sunny afternoon. An old soldier, with a stump of arm or leg and the rags of a scarlet uniform; an old sailor, with a picture of a shipwreck; or the maimed survivor of a factory disaster, with relics and records of the accident suspended on the railing behind him, may reckon upon earning five shillings a day, without causing too much annoyance. These well-contrived impersonations of human misery are in some degree tolerated because they do not make a noise or persecute the incredulous passer-by with repeated demands. They are not allowed, however, to offend the eyes of delicacy by the uncovering of painful mutilations or disgusting sores. As a matter of taste, if we have once convinced ourselves that all these persons are regular impostors, the least disagreeable form of displaying their skill is found in the ornamentation of the street pavement with coloured crayon drawings. Our Illustration, which shows an artist of this class engaged in his customary vocation, requires no further comment. His proceedings are certainly not more objectionable than those of the blacking-men, who go about in the service of the principal theatres, to stamp the name of a new melodrama or extravaganza upon the smooth flags beneath our feet. The worst that can be said of these "Pencillings by the Way" is that they are an idle man's substitute for honest useful work. But how many of the literary and artistic performances which daily come under our notice are liable to the same reproof!

## MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND.

The annual report of the Registrar-General states that marriage is more popular than ever among the population of England. In the year 1870 363,310 persons were married; or nearly 10,000 more than in the preceding year. The increased marriage-rate was shown chiefly in the coal-mining and iron-producing districts, "thus reflecting," remarks Mr. Graham, "the indications of the prosperity which has been recently manifested in those branches of industry." In most of the purely agricultural counties the number of marriages were stationary or exhibited a decrease.

Of the 181,655 marriages 76 per cent were solemnised according to the rules of the Established Church. Of 100 couples who were married according to the rites of the Church of England 17 were Roman Catholics, 1 were Quakers, 41 were members of other Christian denominations, 8 were Jews, and 41 were married without any religious ceremony at the Superintendent Registrars' offices. These civil marriages have shown a steady increase in recent years.

Of the marriages during the year 148,848 were between bachelors and spinsters, 8134 between bachelors and widows, 15,366 between widowers and spinsters, and 9307 between widowers and widows. In each of 34 marriages one of the parties was stated to have been previously divorced. In 19 instances divorced men married spinsters, 1 divorced man married a widow, and 10 bachelors and 4 widowers married divorced women.

The precise ages of both parties were specified in 70 per cent of the total number of marriages, showing a further slight improvement upon former years in the proportion of cases in which an exact statement of age was given.

The mean age of persons who married in 1870 was, of men 27·9, of women 25·7. The mean age of the widowers was 42·6, and of the widows 38·8. Excluding remarriages, the mean age of bachelors was 25·8, and of spinsters 24·4. There were 11 cases in which the husbands were aged 80 and under 85. One of these octogenarian bridegrooms was united to a bride who had also reached the age of fourscore years; two secured wives whose ages were returned as 30 and under 35. As further examples of disparity in age may be noticed two husbands aged 60 and 75 married to girls of the respective ages of 15 and 21. The number of men married under 21 years of age was 13,598, and of women 39,205, the proportions to the total numbers married being 7·5 and 21·6 per cent.

A slight increase in the proportional number of minors married is again noted. These early marriages continue to prevail to the greatest extent in the same parts of the country as in former years; the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Northampton, Buckingham, Nottingham, and Stafford showing the largest proportion of men, and Durham, Staffordshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire the largest proportion of women who married under 21 years of age. Of the men who were married in the year 35,999, or 19·8 per cent, and of the women 49,532, or 27·3 per cent, signed the register by mark.

The improvement in the state of elementary education, of which an increase in the proportion of those able to write their

names is an indication, continues at a very slow rate, and some years must yet elapse, the Registrar-General thinks, before the effects of recent legislation on the subject are seen in the registers. The comparative extent to which an acquaintance with the rudiments of learning was diffused in each county, as evidenced by the proportion of those who were unable to write their names in the register of their marriages is shown in the returns. Judged by this test of signature, the state of both male and female education continued to be most backward in Monmouthshire, Wales, Staffordshire, and Bedfordshire, from 30 to 37 per cent of the men and from 36 to 47 per cent of the women in these counties displaying an ignorance of the art of writing. In Suffolk also the percentage of men who signed by mark was as high as 31; and in Lancashire 39 per cent, and in Durham and the West Riding of Yorkshire 36 per cent of the women had recourse to the same illiterate mode of signature.

## THE LORD MAYOR AND ALEXANDRA PARK.

The handsome glass claret-jug which was presented to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Sills J. Gibbons, by a deputation of the working classes at the Mansion House, on Tuesday week, is shown in our Engraving. It was meant to express their gratitude for the efforts the Lord Mayor has liberally made to secure Alexandra Park for the general recreation of the people. This is the record inscribed upon the claret-jug: The leader of the deputation, Mr. H. Bolster, in addressing his Lordship, said that the working men of London were much interested in the proposed purchase of Alexandra Park; and he also spoke of the establishment of the People's Garden at



CLARET JUG PRESENTED TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Willesden, by a limited liability company for that object, which was another good example of the same kind.

The Lord Mayor presided over a special meeting, on Thursday week, likewise held at the Mansion House, to promote the arrangements still pending for the purchase of Alexandra Park and Palace. His Lordship stated the result of his negotiations with the owners of the property. It was explained that when the vendors can be assured that £100,000 will be forthcoming they will enter into a contract for sale; and the Lord Mayor proposed to comply with this condition by means of a guarantee fund, precisely similar to that by which the Great Exhibition of 1851 was carried out. He explained that he was in possession of information from the representatives of the skilled artisans and others, not only in London, but at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and elsewhere, which left no doubt on his mind that the whole of the purchase-money will be provided by them, and that he, therefore, could invite his friends to follow his example and sign the deeds for £1000. The guarantee was numerously signed and was left for further signatures at the Mansion House.

Penny school fees have engaged the attention of the Liverpool School Board, and it is proposed to erect a temporary school for the purpose of an experiment.

In congratulating Sir Roundell Palmer on his accession to the Lord Chancellorship, the county justices of Oxford observe that he is the only Oxfordshire man, with the exception of Simon Lord Harcourt, who has attained that legal eminence.

The Duke of Bedford has offered to contribute £1000 towards the removal of certain houses and other buildings in St. Paul's-square, Bedford, so that the whole of the square, with its fine old church in the centre, may be thrown quite open to view.

At the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions, on Monday, the magistrates resolved to increase the pay of the constabulary, from the deputy chief constable downwards, 10 per cent, in consequence of the increased price of provisions.

Mr. Walter Thomson, London, has sent to the Committee for securing a complete Medical Education for Women in Edinburgh a cheque for £500, being the first moiety of £1000 promised by him. He desires the money to be applied "in payment of expenses that have to be incurred in prosecuting the claim of women to the highest medical education obtainable in the University of Edinburgh and elsewhere, and in assisting or encouraging lady students who have been subjected to extra charges by the obstacles interposed in Edinburgh."

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It would seem from a recent outburst of Lord George Cavendish, somewhere in Derbyshire—part of which he represents—that his patience as an old Whig has been exhausted by the fantastic Radicalism of the present Government. Be it understood that Lord George is one of those men and members who bear on their countenances and in their demeanour the stamp of sagacity, if not wisdom—who are so grave, so dry (in his case so high-dried)—who seldom speak, and then only to be oracular—that they are supposed to have passed out of the region of passion, while the possibility of their either being guilty of, or comprehending, a joke is never conceived. To what injustice may not quiet men be subjected by their contemporaries! Here is Lord George Cavendish absolutely developing a vein of friskiness and a flow of banter curiously and ingeniously adapted to the sense of humour which may be supposed to pervade a farmers' club at Bakewell. Did anyone ever suppose, when they saw that special example of the race of Cavendish sitting stern and with an expression on his face which suggested a sort of judicial severity, that all the while he was, perhaps, thinking in the language in which he addressed his electoral friends? It seems that, after the first night in Committee on the Licensing Bill, he "fairly bolted," having had enough of it. By some confusion of ideas he has arrived at the conclusion that all statesmen and Ministers are "whips;" and he characterised some of them of whom he had considerable knowledge in a manner which was free, if not elegant. Thus, "Johnny Russell is a plucky little fellow;" he spoke of "Bobby Peel, who ruined his concern by bringing in foreign oats;" and characterised "Palmerston as the pleasantest of whips;" while "Will Gladstone and Ben Disraeli are two regular go-ahead fellows. But the curious infelicity of this discourse culminated when it was blurted out "that on one occasion last Session Will Gladstone had got a drop too much, and he (Lord G. Cavendish) thought he was going to run into a famous waggon. He therefore thought it his duty just to crawl over the back benches and lay hold until Will Gladstone steadied himself a bit." Of course this is metaphor; but even as metaphor it suggests that it would have been happy if some one had performed for him at Bakewell the same kind office that he did to the Premier at Westminster.

To Mr. G. W. Bentinck condolence ought to be tendered; for, according to his own showing, he is a desolate and abandoned politician. He is no longer a party man; Toryism has ebbed away from him; and he stands high and dry, like a shattered castle on a rock, or, to use a simile somewhat trite and worn, but specially apt in this particular case, like a political Marius sitting amidst the ruins of the Constitution. The tone of sadness and despondency which for the most part characterised the recent utterances of the honourable member were hardly redeemed by touches of bitterness and sarcasm which he infused into his comments on the topics which occupied the attention of Parliament last Session. In the midst of his hopelessness of the condition of politics and the administration of the country, he held out one remedy—simple, but perhaps not easy of acquirement. It was that all politicians should cease to be what they are, and become what he is. That is all!

Following Mr. Walter in his deliverances in Berkshire lately, and recurring to the line of political idea which he adopts in the House of Commons, it may be intimated that perhaps he is too judicial and refined for that rough-and-ready assembly. Not that he is wholly abstract, and in no degree practical, but he is bold enough to take original views on most subjects, and utters them in so philosophical a tone that his arguments are too smooth and polished to be grasped, or, if understood, to be retained by the ruck of legislators, such as now adorn the House of Commons, and of course they are not acceptable to a jealous Government. In truth, his political culture seems to have caused Mr. Walter to have a polarity towards the Upper House; and in other respects there is no reason why he should not be a Peer.

For some time Lord Henry Lennox has come to the front rank of the Opposition as a critic of the Government. He plays the part well, though everyone knows that his genial nature, his social kindness, might well render him inapt in such a line. In fact, though he uses strong language, particularly when he is running amuck at the Admiralty and all naval administration, is bitterly epigrammatic and sharply sarcastic, somehow the tones of his voice and the quietude of his manner convey a notion of soft railing, gentle scolding, something which is implied in the phrase, *dulces Amariplidis ira*, and a belief that at the bottom the noble Lord is only amusing himself without intending really to hurt anybody. Some such qualities he has exhibited in a recent speech, in which the Government are pretty considerably scratched, if not exactly buffeted, though there was no reason why the state of things should be disturbed which exists between him and "his friends, his enemies," the former of whom happen to be everyone in the House. So demonstrative a member as Mr. Osborne Morgan could not be past over in any register of the doings of M.P.s in political *vilegiatura*: and, therefore, all compliments are duly paid to him here. May it be said that people might be struck with the almost amorous ardour with which Mr. Osborne Morgan speaks of the Ministry, their achievements last Session, and their individual and personal capacity? At a time when not only are great legal changes taking place, but when the official air is charged with rumours of further translations and promotion, what so natural and proper as that an eminent professor of jurisprudence should publicly express his confidence in the judgment, the sense of duty to the nation, the keenness of insight into men and Queen's Counsel which, in his belief, characterise the Government which has the dealing with these things? Why should not Mr. Osborne Morgan even go so far as to feel confident that a Government of such rare discrimination will ere long answer his appeal for a Welsh-speaking county-court judge somewhere in Wales? On particulars of political events Mr. Morgan was full, if not diffuse, and his speech was plentifully infused with those jocularities of which he is a considerable professor, and which would be so effective if it were not that they are delivered in such a lachrymose accent, and most so just at the turning-point of the jest, as not a little to neutralise their comic effect.

Time was when, under the auspices of one of the most vigorous and most adroit of the managers of the Tory party, who was commonly known as W. B. (being no other than the Right Hon. William Beresford, M.P. for Essex), sounds used to come from Castle Hedingham which were in the nature of manifestoes, were intended as rallying trumpet calls to the party, and which were looked for as one of the annual political entertainments of the year. Meetings between members and constituents of Essex still take place at the old place, but now, and lately, there are to be heard only the bleating platitudes of Mr. Round and the difficultly-emitted utterances of Colonel Ruggles-Brise, only relieved by the heavy facetiousness of Colonel Jervis, which seems to come from between his set teeth. So there is no more to be said about Castle Hedingham.

## MUSIC.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The specialty at the second of the new series of concerts was a fine performance of Spohr's fourth symphony—that known in this country as "The Power of Sound." A more correct title would be "The Consecration of Sound;" that being nearer to the signification of "Die Weihe der Töne," the poem of Carl Pfeiffer, on which Spohr has based one of his most elaborate orchestral works, in which he has apparently essayed as high an application of the powers of instrumental music as that achieved by Beethoven in his "Pastoral Symphony." If in his metaphysical purpose Spohr can scarcely be said to have succeeded, it cannot be denied that he has produced a glowing piece of orchestral colouring that will always be welcome for its intrinsic musical beauty, although falling short of the recondite qualities implied by its title and its application to the poem with which it is associated. Spohr did not possess the dramatic faculty; his style has an ever-present individuality which frequently becomes mannerism; hence it is in the realistic rather than the ideal portions of the symphony that his best powers are shown—as, for instance, in the exquisite "Cradle Song," the following dance, and, above all, in the splendid march—a movement which may compare with any of its kind. The work is, indeed, full of interest throughout, and will always excite admiration, especially when so finely played as by the Crystal Palace band.

The two overtures of Saturday's programme were curiously opposite in style and value. That of Mozart to his "Zauberflöte" will long remain an acknowledged masterpiece of instrumental composition, possessing high interest alike in its detached concert use as in association with the opera to which it belongs; while that of Wagner to his "Rienzi" is of small value in either sense. This latter piece is, indeed, not a fair specimen of its composer, as "Rienzi," the first of the series of his great stage works, is a crude reflection of the then (1838) prevailing style of French grand opera, chiefly that of Meyerbeer, and has little if any indication of the dramatic power soon afterwards displayed by Wagner in his "Fliegende Holländer;" and still less of the principles inaugurated by the composer in his "Tannhäuser," and further developed in his "Lohengrin" and subsequent works. The elaborate orchestral writing in the overture to "Rienzi" derived full effect from Saturday's performance.

The other instrumental piece was an orchestral arrangement of a gavotte, an old French air ascribed to Louis XIII. The movement is slight in texture, but it sufficed to please the audience so much as to be re-demanded and repeated.

The principal vocal performances were those of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, who displayed her well-known powers and accomplishments in the air "Sweet Bird," from Handel's "Penseroso;" and the scene, "Padre, germani," from Mozart's "Idomeneo." Signor Mottino, a baritone, gave the romance, "Di Provenza," from "La Traviata," and the brindisi from Senor Gomes's "Il Guarany," without producing much effect in either.

At this week's concert the second of Beethoven's symphonies will be given, in continuation of the promised performance of the whole nine; and Dr. Stainer will play a new concerto for the organ (with orchestral accompaniments), composed by Mr. E. Prout.

## THE THEATRES.

At the Standard, on Monday, Mr. Bandmann's engagement continued, when was performed Mr. Tom Taylor's play of "Dead or Alive," which was well received. At other theatres managers had for the week relaxed their efforts, their bills for the most part remaining unchanged. Space now permits us to turn our attention to the entertainments which really increase in number every season. Chief among these at present deserves to rank that of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, whose refined and humorous drawing-room comedy at the Regent-street Gallery of Illustration is deservedly popular. The programme is at present "My Aunt's Secret," Mr. Corney Grain's "Five o'Clock Tea," and "Charity Begins at Home," and will remain so until the production of Mr. Gilbert's new piece. Mr. Arthur J. Bell, who gives his readings every Saturday and Monday evenings at St. George's Hall, is an elocutionist equally excellent in tragic and comic recitations. As a professor his reputation is very high, and his merits more than justify his reputation. The Moore and Burgess Minstrels also desire us to record that a week or two ago they completed their seventh year's performance at the St. James's Hall. These seven years' performances, they remind us, constitute, indeed, one unbroken season, the Minstrels not having closed for a single night during that term. This certainly is an extraordinary fact, if not an unparalleled one in the history of popular amusements. Moreover, they have given from three to six matinées in each week throughout the term, making a total of 3584 consecutive exhibitions. In the holiday seasons they migrate into the large hall, in order to accommodate the increased numbers of visitors. These numbers, they state, augment every season. We trust that the cause of this popularity is, after all, not the blackened faces of the singers, but the quality of their voices and the extent of their skill. We venture to think that the time has arrived when they might venture to dispense with the aid of colour, and not only depend on their acknowledged talents, but introduce a higher-class entertainment.

The estate of New Belses and Rawflat, Roxburghshire, has been purchased by the Marquis of Lothian for £34,200.

The Commission to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Irish Civil Service will begin its sitting at Dublin on Monday next, the 21st inst.

At the meeting of the Jockey Club, last week, the dates of the Newmarket meetings for 1873 were fixed, and instructions given to accept a new lease of the exercise-ground, with considerable additions, from the Duke of Rutland.

Mr. Joseph Pickering, a conveyancing solicitor in Derby, was found dead in his room on Sunday morning, and beside him lay a small bottle three parts full of prussic acid. Mr. Pickering had recently complained of loss of memory; but nothing had been noticed in his manner that gave rise to any suspicion that he meditated suicide.

The Marquis of Salisbury distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the Oxford local examinations, at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, yesterday week, and in the course of a speech which he made on the occasion said he believed these examinations were the best movement yet instituted in the encouragement of education, which was shown by the fact that 35,000 candidates had been examined. His Lordship took an extended view of the present state of education in the country, and pointed out the advantages of voluntary over national education in the case of all who could afford the former, and made an energetic appeal to the students not to tolerate the mischievous notion that labour was ungentle and unfit for educated persons.

## NEW BOOKS.

For an American a year is a long time to occupy in observing the physical, social, moral, and religious aspects of the universe to the extent required for writing a book, and, therefore, one expects to find little short of everything in the single volume entitled *Around the World: Sketches of Travel Through Many Lands and Over Many Seas*; by E. D. G. Prime, D.D.; with numerous illustrations (Sampson Low and Co.). It is somewhat curious, however, that, though there is a considerable amount of information conveyed in a sufficiently pleasant and readable manner (unless anybody's gorge should rise at the American spelling), the work cannot altogether be regarded as having completely exhausted the various subjects suggested by the inhabited globe, and that the author, vast as was the field of observation open to him, great as was the opportunity for originality, and democratic as is the nation to which he justly boasts that he belongs, appears to have for the most part followed the beaten track, to have had to borrow occasionally from other persons' records in order to fill up his pages, and to have lugged in an account of a tiger-hunt, simply because there figured amongst the huntsmen a certain Royal Duke. Perhaps the most remarkable points connected with the author's little trip are the methodical manner in which he set about it and the approximate precision with which he arranged it beforehand. There is something so very characteristic of the business-like Yankee who delivered the celebrated speech to the barmaid at Mugby Junction in some of our author's matter-of-fact and complacent utterances that they must not be passed over. "The actual travelling time in going round the world," says he, "has been reduced to seventy-five days, distributed as follows:—From New York to San Francisco, by rail, six days; from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hong-Kong, by steam-ship, twenty-seven days; from Hong-Kong to Calcutta, by steam-ship, twelve days; from Calcutta to Bombay, via Allahabad, by continuous rail, a journey of 1450 miles through the heart of India, three days; from Bombay to Suez, by steam-ship, eleven days; from Suez to Paris or London, by steam-ship and rail, six days; from London to New York, ten days." And again: the author "had arranged to be at Calcutta on the 1st of December . . . and was there on the 3rd, having accomplished his plans of travel in Japan and China with equal precision. Nearly six months before leaving home he had appointed to spend the first week of January, 1870, in the north of India, to be present at the religious anniversary of the Week of Prayer. He crossed the first range of the Himalaya Mountains the last day of the old year, and about an hour before the new year commenced alighted at the home of a friend in the beautiful valley of the Dehra Doon. He had engaged to meet at Cairo, on Feb. 15, his brother, William C. Prime, who had started eastward the week before he started west, and was there at the appointed time. His brother was detained by head winds up the Nile, and they did not meet; but, on reaching home and comparing notes, they had the satisfaction of learning that they had spent two days together in Venice at different hotels, a few squares apart, without knowing it. He had arranged to be in Paris on June 1, and was there on that day, and at home again punctually at the end of the year, the last of July." There is something very amusing about this cut-and-dried way of "doing creation;" but is it pleasure, which always seems to imply a certain relaxation of rules and a certain disregard of set times and seasons? Perhaps even the late Sir G. C. Lewis might have become reconciled to amusements conducted on a similar plan. At any rate, a nation which produces such methodical individuals as our author might well be expected to own a Stanley, warranted to discover anybody anywhere within the least possible time.

How forcible and pregnant may be what is commonly called a *mot* is shown in a note at p. 174 of *Gustavus Adolphus in Germany; and other Lectures on the Thirty Years' War*, by Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin (Macmillan and Co.). After the capitulation of Sedan, an Englishman asked a high authority, said to have been the historian Ranke, "But whom are you making war on now?" "Louis the Fourteenth," was the reply. So unfading is the memory of nationalities, so indissolubly is the present connected with the past, and so singularly are opportunities brought round by the whirligig of time. Thus, with a retrospective glance, the Archbishop sees clearly that "the Franco-German war of 1870-1 . . . has in nothing signalled itself so much as in an actual reversing of some of the most important results . . . to which the Treaties of Westphalia seemed to have set a seal which would not again be broken," and that recent events have "revived an interest in that old struggle of which this new one which we have just been watching is only the prolongation." So we are forced back gradually to Gustavus Adolphus and the Thirty Years' War. It were almost impertinent to say that the Archbishop's lectures are full of that variety of learning for which he is justly renowned, and that they are written in a style which, combined with copious quotations from all sorts of writers in all sorts of languages, makes them most delightful, refreshing, and instructive to read. The lectures are five in number: the first two have for their subject "Gustavus Adolphus in Germany;" the third and fourth, "Germany during the Thirty Years' War;" and the fifth is taken up with the theme of "Germany after the Thirty Years' War." And altogether the little volume shows what a large quantity of meat may be contained in a very small egg.

A series of light chatty essays, mixed with familiar anecdotes of literary biography, is entitled by Mr. Francis Jacox, the compiler of this and several other volumes, *Aspects of Authorship, or Book Marks and Book Makers* (Hodder and Stoughton). Mr. Jacox frankly and goodhumouredly allows himself to be called a bookmaker, rather than an original author; but he has the skill to make books that prove entertaining to the general reader. He has collected here a large store of pleasant little personalities, belonging to the lives of eminent writers and scholars, and their characteristic or accidental habits of setting about their work. We are told, but not for the first time, how it was the way of one famous author to compose his heroic strains while lying in bed; while another would sit up with a jug of strong coffee, or a bottle of wine, half through the night employed in toil of brain and pen. A third, of happier and healthier condition, would perform his allotted task in the fresh morning hours, pacing the floor of a quiet library, and stopping at the desk to write each successive sentence completed in his mind; but a fourth, perhaps the most enviable, would carry off his paper and ink-horn to the fields and woods, there seeking a secluded bower for the elaboration of his thoughts, under the stimulating influences of open-air exercise and sunlight. The raptures of literary beginners, when first "seen in print," and of lyric poets when "self-heard in song," that is, when listening to their own fervent effusions accompanied by suitable music, are related with numerous instances, which command our sympathy by the honest confession of a very natural and innocent weakness. The manners of some professional men of letters in ordinary society, and the tone of their conversa-

tion, supply matter for one or two chapters; and Mr. Jacox has found much also to remark of their domestic affairs, their occasional want of money, and their "hard crusts," their sometimes uncongenial or ill-treated wives, and their common inaptitude for commercial business. Along with these notices of personal conduct, temper, and behaviour, which are charitably and discreetly noticed by Mr. Jacox, he presents some pertinent considerations upon the qualities of literary merit and of moral interest that have won the largest measure of success for certain books of world-wide renown. Those which have been found unreadable, and such as have been eagerly read for a day, but have since been forgotten, are discussed with a similar intent to show the general laws of literary production, its methods, processes, and results. The examples cited by Mr. Jacox are seldom new, but have done duty before to the same purpose; yet they may serve once more.

A delightful raciness and flavour of wholesome rusticity will be relished, by wise readers, in the personal and local reminiscences of the late Rev. James Hamley Tregenna. His *Autobiography of a Cornish Rector* (two vols., Tinsley Brothers) seems to be not wholly fictitious; but the anecdotes and sketches of real characters, mixed with proverbial or mythical instances of the state of Cornwall at the beginning of this century, are strung together upon a thread of simple domestic narrative. The boyhood and youth of James Tregenna, in his widowed mother's home at St. Valery, in his schooling under the kindly Scotch pedagogue, Donald Fraser, and in his University terms at Oxford, with his short Continental tour, and his experiences as a country curate in an Exmoor hamlet, afford materials enough for an interesting story. Yet the best parts of the book are supplied by the quaint, homely gossip of the neighbours; their wonderful old legends, sometimes of a grim and ghastly complexion; their expressions of native humour and of pathetic or reverential feeling; and the examples of local manners, customs, and beliefs, which are abundantly preserved in their familiar talk. The descriptions of such actual events as the miners' riot at Padstow, demanding "barley or blood," with their armed gathering and plundering of the vessel loaded with grain for exportation at the quay, are forcibly and vividly imagined. It may be suggested, by the way, that the etymology of "Hubbar," the strange watchword of this Cornish insurrection, can perhaps be explained more easily than Mr. Tregenna was disposed to think. Why may it not be referred to a forgotten local tradition concerning the formidable Danish chieftain Hubba, who ravaged those coasts of the Bristol Channel a thousand years ago, and who was defeated and killed on the shore of North Devon? Mr. Tregenna's specimens both of the Cornish and the Exmoor dialects are extremely good; and so, we doubt not, are his samples of the ancient Celtic language of Cornwall, which is no longer spoken.

The talk is still of French and Germans and the Franco-German war, and there should, consequently, still be some attractive force inherent in *Notes on the Operations of the North German Troops in Lorraine and Picardy*, by J. L. Seton, Jr., of Pitmeeden, late Captain 102nd (Royal) Madras Fusiliers (W. Mitchell and Co.). The notes were taken by the author "while accompanying principally the 40th, or Hohenzollern Fusilier Regiment;" and are likely to have more interest for the professional soldier than for the civilian. The work appears to have had unstinted labour bestowed upon it; and there is no lack of maps or plans. The author believed that at the time at which he wrote "no work, containing so much accurate information as to details of the mobilisation, concentration, and first operations on the Prussian frontier" had as yet "appeared either in the German or English language." It is hardly probable that this special recommendation can any longer be urged; but "those who have read and been interested in some French accounts, particularly that of General Faidherbe," may still be requested to compare our author's "statements as to facts with some" of the French General's.

An excellent book, so far as a layman can decide, is the semi-medical and semi-unprofessional volume, entitled *Change of Air and Scene*, by Alphonse Donné, M.D. (Henry S. King and Co.). It contains a collection of hints furnished by a genial physician, to whom the practice of medicine is certainly familiar, and to whom the practice of travel appears to be not unfamiliar, together with notes relating to excursions undertaken, or to be undertaken, in search of health, amongst the watering-places of the Pyrenees, France (inland and seaward), Switzerland, Corsica, and the Mediterranean. Nor is it a book for the invalid only; the most robust may derive useful information from it, and will find much "cheerful travel-talk in it." It abounds with shrewd observations founded upon what bears a strong resemblance to common-sense, notably in the pages devoted to "Toilet and Fashion." It, moreover, has a very helpful appendix and index. And, lastly, it must surely have been translated, and well translated, from the French; but no translator's name, unfortunately, is exhibited upon the titlepage.

A dainty little book, desirable on many accounts, is *Sancho Panza's Proverbs, and others which occur in "Don Quixote;"* with a literal English translation, notes, and an introduction; by Ulick Ralph Burke (Basil Montagu Pickering). It is, no doubt, true that "Spanish proverbs have been celebrated as long as the language of Castile has had a distinct existence;" but that "they are undoubtedly wiser and wittier, as well as more numerous, than those of any other language," is a statement which some persons may feel inclined to dispute. Nor are all the proverbs included in this neat little volume either of Spanish origin or best known in their Spanish dress, as the compiler himself makes clear sometimes by his own notes and parallels. The parallels, by-the-way, might well have been more liberally supplied, and so might the explanations.

Certain typical officers and other components of the British Army are caricatured with much good nature and dead-aliveliness in *Military Men I have Met*, by E. Dyne Fenton, illustrated by E. Linley Sambourne (Tinsley Brothers). There is a combination of pen and pencil; and the general opinion is likely to be that the latter bears away the palm, such as it is. The sketches were thrown off, it appears, in order to "beguile the tedium of guards and other necessarily rather dawdling duties," and were, consequently, written under "depressing circumstances," which have left their traces upon the pages. They may meet with some favour in mess-rooms, but elsewhere it is difficult to suppose that they can elicit from any reasonable being anything more appreciative than a yawn.

At the Hants Quarter Sessions, on Monday, Mr. G. Slater-Booth, M.P., chairman of the visiting justices, reported that Australian meat had been introduced into the county prison with marked success, both from an economical and sanitary point of view.

A decision of the Reviving Barrister for Windsor has disfranchised the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, on the ground that, being a corporation aggregate, they were not the owners of the houses in the precincts of the college in which they lived.



CHILLINGHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



COURTYARD OF CHILLINGHAM CASTLE.



CHILLINGHAM WILD CATTLE.

G.B. Goddard

## CHILLINGHAM CASTLE.

The village and castle of Chillingham, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville, visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales this week, are situated in the northern part of Northumberland, five miles east of Wooler, near the banks of the river Till, which runs by the battle-field of Flodden and enters the Tweed at no very great distance. The park affords beautiful views of sylvan scenery, with fine prospects of the surrounding country, bounded by the Cheviot hills. The castle is a strong square pile of Elizabethan architecture, placed on an eminence amidst the trees. It has four stories in the wings, but three in the centre of the building. From the middle court an ascent of steps leads up to a landing with a balustrade, adorned in front with some figures of armed British warriors. The apartments inside the castle have several good historical portraits to show, those of Lord Bacon, Lord Burleigh, Kings Charles and James, and Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. There is also the trace of a great natural curiosity—a chimney-piece made of a block of marble, in which a living toad was found inclosed. In the park of Chillingham is an ancient British fort or intrenchment, popularly called Ros Castle. But the most remarkable object here to be seen is the unique breed of wild cattle, sometimes called the white Scottish bison, which exists nowhere else. These animals still resemble those described by the old historian, Hector Boece, in the fifteenth century. They are of middle size, but have long legs, and in colour they are perfectly white; only the muzzle is black, and the tip of the ear is red; the large horns, bent upward, are white, with black tips; the orbit of the eye is also black. Some of the bulls have a thin upright mane, an inch and a half high; but most of them are maneless. It is the practice for large parties of horsemen to hunt them; and when a single bull has been separated from the herd, one of the hunters dismounts, with a rifle, walks towards the bull standing at bay, and shoots him. This chase is apt to be rather dangerous, for the bulls are extremely fierce.

Chillingham was long the property of the Greys of Hetton and Wark, a family much renowned in the history of Border warfare. They obtained a peerage in 1623, and played an important part in the contests between King and Parliament. The titles of Earl of Tankerville and Viscount Glendale were added to that of Lord Grey in 1695, but became extinct, after six years, by his death without male issue. His only daughter, however, married Charles Bennet, Lord Ossulston, in whose favour the earldom of Tankerville was revived, and by whose descendant it is now enjoyed. The present Lord Tankerville, the sixth Earl, was born in 1810, and succeeded his father in 1859. He had, before that date, sat in the House of Commons since 1832, and he has since held the office of Lord Steward of the Queen's Household. The Countess of Tankerville was Lady Olivia Montagu, eldest daughter of the sixth Duke of Manchester. Their eldest son, Lord Ossulston, came of age last year; there are two other sons and two daughters. A sister of Lord Tankerville is the Countess of Malmesbury.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived from Edinburgh on Tuesday. The Belford station of the North Eastern Railway, which is eight miles from Chillingham, was decorated for their reception. The Earl of Tankerville and Lord Ossulston met their Royal Highnesses at the station, and conducted them to the castle. Among the company staying there are the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, and Lord and Lady Wharncliffe. The Prince is entertained with hunting and shooting.

## THE NEW ADULTERATION ACT.

Now that most local bodies are about to carry out the provisions of the "Act to Amend the Law for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, Drink, and Drugs," it will be interesting to the general public to know what are its provisions, how stringent they are, and what is the method of carrying them into effect.

The Act gives power in London to the Commissioners of Sewers, and in the rest of the metropolis to the district boards and vestries, to the courts of quarter sessions and town councils in England, to the grand juries and town councils in Ireland, to the commissioners of supply for the counties and to the town councils for burghs in Scotland to appoint analysts of all articles of food and drugs, and these bodies are compelled to appoint the analyst when called upon to do so, in England, by the Local Government Board; in Scotland, by the Secretary of State; in Ireland, by the Lord Lieutenant. The analysts having been appointed, the local authorities are to employ the inspectors of nuisances, of weights and measures, or of markets to procure samples of suspected articles and hand them to the analyst to be analysed. Should the analyst certify that the articles are adulterated, then the inspectors will make a complaint before a magistrate, who will thereupon issue a summons.

The offences and punishments are as follow:

1. Any person adulterating, or causing others to adulterate, any article of food or drink, by the addition of any injurious or poisonous ingredient, or who shall in any way adulterate any drug, is to be fined £50 for the first offence, and on the second conviction to be imprisoned for not more than six months, with hard labour.

2. Anyone who knowingly sells any article of food or drink mixed with anything injurious to health, or any kind of adulterated food, drink, or drug, becomes liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding £20 and costs; and on a second conviction the name, address, and offence are to be published, at his expense, in such newspaper or in such manner as the justices shall direct.

3. The addition of any substance whatever to any article of food or drink, or any drug, in order fraudulently to increase its weight or bulk, without the fact being clearly stated, shall be deemed to be adulteration.

There is also a provision in the Act that the analysts shall make monthly reports of the adulterations they have detected. The analysts may also give certificates of purity or adulteration of any article of food or drink to private purchasers on the payment of a certain fee.

The Postmaster-General has intimated that, in selecting candidates for rural letter-carriers, preference will be given to men enrolled in the first class of the Army reserve.

The accounts published of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland show that, since the passing of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act, the Commissioners have received, in addition to three millions from the National Debt Commissioners, and repayable in fifteen years, about one million from tithe-rent charges, the ecclesiastical tax, and other sources. Out of this sum they have expended over £300,000 in annuities. The commutation of annuities awarded during the same period amounted to more than £1,275,000, and a further sum of nearly a million and three quarters remains to be paid on this account. The recipients of the Regium Donum have accepted a trifle over £700,000, and the trustees of Maynooth College £372,331, in discharge of their claims.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday last the thirteenth annual prize-meeting of the West Middlesex, which began on the previous day, was brought to a conclusion at Wormwood-scrubs. The prize-list was a long and valuable one, and the results of the principal contests were as follow:—The first battalion prize, consisting of a statuette by Joseph Durham, A.R.A. (subject, "Master Tom," from Kingsley's "Water Babies"), was won by Major Dear; and other prizes, given by the council from the funds of the corps, were won by Messrs. Cowles, Garner, Anderson, Millard, Edmonds, Angel, Barker, Jones, Cuthbertson, Morris, Shephard, Vinar, Ford, A. G. Smith, and Ensign Bisney. A parcel-gilt silver cup, presented by Mr. J. H. Foster, to be shot for by men who had never won a prize of the value of £5, was taken by Ensign Collier; and another silver cup, presented by the same gentleman, and open only to members who had joined the corps since the last meeting, was won by Private Hart. A prize of £10, presented by Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, shot for by the officers and non-commissioned officers, was won by Lieutenant Millard; while another prize of similar value, presented by the same firm, for competition by the privates, fell to Mr. A. G. Smith. The commandant's (Lieutenant-Colonel Barber's) prizes were won by Messrs. Page, Wright, Bowness, Amos, and Jones. Privates Barker, Cuthbertson, and Wells won three prizes, presented by Mr. R. Cooke; and Lieutenant Millard, Private Cormack, and Private Cuthbertson won the prizes given by the Bank of England Rifle Association. The borough members' old challenge cup was won by Corporal Coulthurst, a second prize falling to Captain Morris; and the borough members' new challenge cup was taken by Lieutenant Garner. A prize presented by Mr. H. Tatham was won by Private Cuthbertson; and another prize was won by Private Angel. Several extra prizes were also shot for.

The annual regimental prize contest of the 2nd City of London was held, on Monday week, at the new City rifle-ranges at Rainham, Essex. The prizes were divided into four series, and were won as follow:—First series: A challenge cup, presented by the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, and two money prizes. Winner of cup, with ornaments, Lieutenant-Colonel Rimington. Staff-Sergeant Hanley and Quartermaster-Sergeant Jenkins took the second and third prizes. In the second series the conditions were the same as in the first, Sergeant J. Mills winning Mrs. Hargrave's challenge cup, and Staff-Sergeant Inns and Private M'Intyre securing the second and third places. In the third series Corporal H. J. Matthews and Sergeant Derbyshire tied for the first prize, a challenge cup and gold cross presented by the Company of Joiners; but, the tie being decided by the best shooting at the longest range, the cup was awarded to Corporal Matthews, while Sergeant Derbyshire took the second money prize. Lieutenant-Colonel Rimington was third, but gave way to Quartermaster-Sergeant Jenkins, who thus took the third prize. The fourth series consisted of a challenge cup, presented by Mrs. Rimington, and two other prizes. The cup was won by Private T. Richardson.

The prize competition of the 23rd Surrey (Rotherhithe) was brought to a close on the 7th inst., at the Government range, Plumstead. Owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather on the day appointed for the meeting—viz., Sept. 24—it was impossible to complete the contest in one day. The prizes and winners are as follow:—A challenge cup, value £30, presented by Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, the honorary Colonel of the battalion, to be shot for annually by the 10th and 23rd Surrey, was won by the officer commanding the 23rd, Lieutenant-Colonel James Payne. The battalion challenge cup, shot for by a team of ten each of the 10th and 23rd, was won by the 23rd. The company prizes, two per company: No. 1 company, Private S. Butcher, first prize; Armoury-Sergeant J. Serle, second prize. No. 2 company, Sergeant T. Matthews, first prize; Private F. Jones, second prize. No. 3 company, Corporal J. Warren, first prize; Private M. Hoey, second prize. No. 4 company, Private M. Sullivan, first prize; Private W. Elliott, second prize. No. 5 company, Captain F. Sweeting, first prize; Colour-Sergeant G. Jones, second prize. Three battalion prizes: First, Lieutenant T. Bissell; second, Colour-Sergeant E. Willoughby; third, Armoury-Sergeant J. Serle. The "Royal Oak" silver challenge cup, presented by friends of the corps, was won by Lieutenant T. Bissell.

On Wednesday week Lord Derby, as honorary Colonel of the 1st Lancashire Rifles, distributed the prizes won by members of the corps at Altcar. Having congratulated Lieutenant-Colonel Stobie on the report made by the Assistant Adjutant-General on the discipline and soldierly character of the regiment, his Lordship observed that the value of the autumn manoeuvres should not be measured by tangible results, but by their incidental effects in reconciling the country to its military burdens and in disclosing to military men the weak points of our system.

The annual prize-meeting of the four companies of Bath volunteers took place recently. The prize-list was divided into seven sections. In the first section (for recruits) Bugler Griffin, of the first company, took the first prize, a cup, and Private Burge the second; Sergeant Mendum carried off the Colonel's cup, value £6, and thus became the holder of Captain Jones's cup, value £35, for the year. In volley-firing the first company was successful, winning Mr. Louis Simmons's challenge cup and £7 in money. Sergeant Young won the Corporation plate, value £10; and Lieutenant May carried off the Mayor's cup, value £5. Private Hicks became the possessor of the £2 prize in the next series. In series E, Private Rice, of the first company, won the mounted silver claret-jug, value 7 gs., presented by Mr. R. S. Blaine, and, by coming next, Private Kennington took a similar cup, value £3. The members for the city and county had likewise given prizes.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Battalion Somerset Rifle Volunteers was held recently on Hampton-down. Usually the prizes competed for by the battalion amount to some £250, but this year the subscriptions have fallen considerably short of that sum. The prizes for volley-firing, a challenge cup value £30, with £10 added by the committee, was carried off—first prize, second company, under the command of Captain de Blacquiere; second prize, seventh company; third prize, eighteenth. The commanding officers' prize (Colonel Ford), a cup value £6, entitling the winner to hold Colonel Jones's challenge cup, value £35, was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Mendum; Private Hawkins and Colour-Sergeant Carter coming second and third, and taking prizes of £2 2s. each, given by Major Allen, M.P., and Mr. R. Bright, M.P. The money prize presented by Sir William Tite, M.P., £2 2s., was won by Private Kennington. Lady Style's prize, value £3 10s., was won by Sergeant Taylor. The Corporation of Bath plate, value £10, was won by Sergeant Young; the Mayor of Bath's prize of £5 by Lieutenant May; the prize given by the volunteer ball committee, value £5, by Private Bampfylde; and the prize given by Mr. D. Dalrymple, M.P., was carried off by Private Popjoy. In the marksmen's prizes the first prize was taken by Private W. Hick, the second by Sergeant Fry, and the third by Captain Little. Private Rice carried off the marksman's first prize, a cup presented by

Mr. R. S. Blaine, value £7 7s.; and Private Kennington the second prize of £3. A large number of minor prizes was competed for and carried off by the members of various companies.

The Marlborough College shooting eleven and an eleven from Winchester College met on the range of the 1st Berkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, at Coley Meadows, near Reading, on Thursday week, and competed for the Hunter cup. The Marlburians were victorious by 35 points. The best score of the day (30 points) was made by Lance-Corporal Kensington.

The officers of the two Worcester City Rifles had a match on Thursday week with each other—the thirteenth and fourteenth companies. The thirteenth company scored 184, Quartermaster Sims scoring the highest (52); and the fourteenth made 229, Captain Corbett scoring 56.

## THE STEIN MONUMENT AT NASSAU.

The monument at Nassau, which was lately inaugurated by the Emperor of Germany in person, to the memory of Baron von Stein, the illustrious German statesman of the last age, has a special interest now, from the recent proofs that the work commenced by Stein has been continued with good results in the political reformation of the Fatherland. The life and labours of Stein are an example of unselfish integrity, perseverance, and consistency in a course of public usefulness which should ever be held in esteem.

This eminent man, Baron Henry Frederick Charles von Stein, was the last male descendant of an ancient noble family of Rhineland, sovereign princes of the Empire, the crumbling ruins of whose castle, close to Nassau, belong to the thirteenth century. That family, in the recesses of its mountain domain, had through generations preserved a spirit of independence and the simplicity of manners of the olden time. Such were the characteristic virtues which peculiarly marked the latest of its representatives.

Henry von Stein was born in 1757, when Frederick the Great was struggling for the moment almost hopelessly in the Seven Years War. Stein received his education successively at Gottingen, Ratisbon, and Vienna. He first entered the public service of Prussia in the department of the mines of Westphalia, but in 1784 he was sent on a mission to Mayence, where he decided the Elector to enter into the league of the Princes of the north of Germany, which had just been formed by Frederick II. On the death of that monarch, he visited England, for the purpose of studying the institutions of our country, the influence of which guided his later political conduct. On his return to Germany he was promoted to several important posts under Government, and eventually, in 1804, to that of Minister of Indirect Taxes and Commerce. All this time he had nothing to do with foreign politics, the perilous issues of which, however, from the aggressive policy of Napoleon, he already foresaw. He vainly opposed the declaration of war against France in 1806, and predicted the impending disaster, without being able to avert it. Disagreements with his colleagues on the subject of the war led, in January, 1807, to his resignation of office, which was accepted in a manner far from gracious. Having thus fallen into disgrace at Court, he retired to his estates, where he devoted himself to profound studies in history and the science of government. He drew up a complete scheme of constitutional and administrative reforms, applicable more particularly to the country he served. The substance of this is contained in a memoir entitled "A Political Testament," which he left behind him. His enlightened views did not remain altogether in the region of theory. The Treaty of Tilsit had changed both the fate of Prussia and the ideas of its King. Stein was recalled to the Administration, in July, 1807, with the approval of Napoleon himself. He then set to work with marvellous energy in accomplishing some of the reforms he had already by long thought matured. His object was to replace Prussia and Germany in the position they were entitled to hold amongst the Powers of Europe. In pursuing this object Stein ran counter to the policy by which affairs had hitherto been directed. He was an earnest opponent of bureaucracy and military despotism. He considered the improvement of material resources and freedom of commerce the surest guarantees of the nation's prosperity and liberty. Not discouraged by past mishaps, he maintained that "What the State loses in external grandeur, it ought to make up by increased internal vigour." He maintained further that, in order to break the yoke of foreign bondage, it was necessary to rouse the public spirit and to establish liberal institutions. He proposed the following measures for the general welfare of the State—namely, the abolition of serfdom, with indemnity to the nobles; enfranchisement of landed property; abolition of the exemptions of the nobles from the payment of taxes on property; promotion in office by merit, irrespective of distinctions of caste; and the establishment of municipal institutions as nearly as possible resembling those of England including, in addition to administrative reforms, the creation of a national representation in the modern sense. Some of the more important features of his programme were tried. Others, including those relating to the military organisation, were left to his successor, Hardenberg. For Napoleon, by means of his spies, soon became aware of the proceedings of Stein. The reforming Minister was again driven from office in November, 1808, at the instigation of the French Emperor, who issued a decree against him denouncing him as a conspirator against the public peace and an enemy of the French. Napoleon not only drove him into exile, but, at the same time, confiscated his estates. Baron Stein then took refuge in Austria, where he became the centre of the anti-Napoleonic movement which began to manifest itself in earnest in Germany. He contributed in a great degree to the formation of the secret society called Tugendbund (League of Virtue), which united all classes of the German peoples with a common patriotic aim, to obtain the enfranchisement of their country and the establishment of liberal institutions. In 1812, in compliance with an invitation from the Emperor Alexander, Stein went to St. Petersburg, where he assisted, by his counsel, the preparation of the coalition against Napoleon. After the entrance of the Allies into Saxony, he was placed at the head of the Council of the united German nation. In this position he made amazing efforts to augment the vigour of the military operations. He went to Paris in 1814, and there opposed with all his energy the bases of the proposed treaty of peace, which he did not consider sufficiently rigorous against France. He appeared but once at the Congress of Vienna, and would take no part in the proceedings. He spoke with great discontent of the arrangements for the settlement of the German States, exclaiming "They are doing a great deal for the mediatised Princes, but nothing for the German people." This humour again brought him into disfavour, not only with the King of Prussia, but with other German Princes, who fancied that he was disposed to sacrifice their individuality to the general interests of the nation. Again made the victim of the jealousies of Court, Stein once more sought the calm afforded by his residence in Nassau, whence he watched the progress of events. From the midst of this seclusion he was called, in 1827, to a seat in the Council of State for Westphalia, of which he was afterwards made

Marshal. He just lived to see the political earthquake of 1830; dying on June 29, 1831.

The name of Stein commands high respect and veneration throughout all the States and Provinces of Germany. Twenty years ago a subscription was set on foot to provide a monument to his memory. The fund, in course of time, amounted to upwards of 20,000 thalers (£3000), and the result is the work of art shown in our Illustration. The statue, which is of colossal dimensions, is the work of a rising sculptor of Berlin, named Phul. In style it is severely realistic. The philosopher and statesman stands erect, wrapped in a heavy greatcoat. In his right hand he carries the scroll of his celebrated scheme of reform, which is inscribed "Nassau, July, 1807;" with his left he seems to point out, with energy, to the people the arduous path which must be pursued to attain their moral and social regeneration. At the back is a rock, upon which his cloak has fallen, giving strength and massiveness to the composition. This statue is placed within a Gothic shrine built of red sandstone, which seems of dimensions too small for the size of the figure. The whole is placed upon a structural base, at a considerable height, on the spur of a hill exactly facing the ruins of Stein Castle, which are surrounded by finely-wooded hills. On the four sides of the pedestal are the inscriptions. On the eastern side is the name, with the dates of birth, Oct. 25, 1757, and death, June 29, 1831. On the west is an announcement that the monument is dedicated by the German nation; on the north is recorded the fact that it was completed in the year of the restoration of the German Empire, 1871; and on the south is a family proverb punning on the name "Stein," in the following words:—

Des Guten GRUNSTEIN,  
Des Bösen ECKSTEIN,  
Der Deutschen EdelSTEIN;

which may be freely translated:—"The foundation stone of Good; the sharp stone for the Bad; the precious stone of the Germans."

We cannot but remark that for general effect the conditions of this monument are in some respects unsatisfactory. In the first place, being set with its face turned to the mountain side, where crumble the ruins of Stein Castle, the back and side of the figure are presented to the road below, whence it has an effect little imposing. Would it not have been better placed in or near the public thoroughfare in the town itself? Secondly, seen from the level where it is placed, the statue stands too high, the under part of the nose and chin, as well as of the costume, being in undue prominence. Thirdly, by the small dimensions of the Gothic structure in which it is placed, the sun is shaded from the face, even at early morning, producing a disagreeable effect.

The numerous visitors to this interesting monument usually call next at the residence of the Stein family, now in a female line, where they are permitted to inspect the curious tower which the statesman erected in commemoration of the victories of 1813-15. This structure is interesting from a tradition connected with it, which is to the effect that when Stein was flying from his enemies, in 1807, he was in danger of being captured, when an old woman concealed him in an old tower, upon the model of which the present one was constructed. Over the entrance is an inscription from Luther's hymn, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott" ("Our God is a tower of strength"). The interior consists of two stories, in the first of which is a series of portraits of German worthies, including the Empress Maximilian and Charles V., Luther, Frederick II. of Prussia, and Marshal Blucher, with different artistic emblems. In the upper story are four tablets recording all the great political events of the years 1812-15, emblazoned in gold, and other inscriptions. The whole, though simple in detail, is illustrative of the character of a remarkable man, of whom Germany is justly proud.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, of the Rev. William Battiscombe, late of No. 20, Porchester-square, Hyde Park, who died on Aug. 23 last, was proved, on the 12th inst., by Arthur Battiscombe and William Benjamin Battiscombe, the sons, and Charles Foyle Randolph, the son-in-law, the executors. The personal estate is sworn under £60,000. The testator has bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth, his household furniture and effects and an annuity of £800; to his servant, Frances Hester Martin, a legacy of £99 19s.; to the trustees of each of the marriage settlements of his two sons and his daughter Myra Elizabeth Mary, £200 per annum during the life of his wife; at her decease a sum representing £29,000 Consols is to be raised, and £10,000 is to be paid thereout to the trustees of each of the settlements of his son Arthur and his daughter, and the remaining £9000 to the trustees of the settlement of his other son. After the death of his wife the testator settles his real estate at Wick St. Lawrence, Somerset, upon his son William Benjamin, and the remainder of his property is to be equally divided between his three children, but the share of his daughter is to be paid to the trustees of her settlement.

The will (dated Feb. 5, 1842) of William Peter Margetson, of Streatham-hill, Brixton, and of New Weston-street, Bermondsey, leather manufacturer, was proved on the 8th inst., by John Durst, one of the executors, the personality being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mary Anne, his household furniture and effects, and an annuity of £200; to his niece, Sarah Coulsell, and her children, £2000; and the residue of his property to his brothers, Paul, James, and John, his sister Ann (the wife of William Marrs), and his nephews and niece, Christopher, Fanny, and John Adcock.

The will and codicil of William O'Brien, formerly of the Mount, York, and late of No. 60, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, was proved on the 9th inst., by Donatus O'Brien, the brother, and William Anson McCleverty, two of the executors, under £40,000. The provisions of the will and codicil are exclusively in favour of testator's widow and children.

The will and codicil of James Grohe, of No. 7, Princes-square, Bayswater, was proved, on the 7th inst., under £25,000, by his two daughters, Catherine Elizabeth Hoffmann and Mary Theresa Anheuser, and William Wier Marshall and Frederick Gould, four of the executors. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors £50; to his brother, Jean Pierre Grohe, £50; and to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, £50. One moiety of the rest of his property is left upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Hoffmann, and her children, and the other moiety upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Anheuser, her husband, and children.

The will of Charles James Sadler, an alderman and a magistrate of the city of Oxford, has been proved in the principal registry under £5000.

The will of the Rev. William Vallance, late of Southchurch, Essex, has been proved under £20,000.

The will of the Rev. Thomas Morgan, who died at Ivy Cottage, Swinton, near Manchester, on the 5th ult., has been proved under £20,000.

The first rail of the East Suffolk tramway was laid on Monday, at Great Yarmouth, by Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*\* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

E. G. HARRISON, Allygach, India, will have seen before he reads this that his syllabic solution of the Knight's Tour No. II is perfectly correct.

J. B. C. DINARD.—In the position given Black cannot possibly win, if White play properly.

C. WILSON.—The last game is very inferior to the former, and neither is up to publication mark; but you should continue these correspondence matches. They are serviceable in many ways.

B. FIELDING, Oldham.—No; you are mistaken. Look again.

H. C. JOHNSTON.—You must be good enough to send us a diagram of the position. It is too much to ask us to play over 134 moves, with the probability of then finding our

words thrown away.

E. D. G. and Others.—We purpose giving another Knight's Tour immediately.

D. HOGAN.—There is an instructive chess column in the Glasgow Weekly Star; but we know of no Edinburgh paper in which chess is regularly published.

B. A. CAMBRIDGE.—The Glasgow Chess Club numbers nearly one hundred members; the Bristol and Bath Chess Association can boast, we believe, of having as many.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OR PROBLEM NO. 1493 has been received from Annabel—

F. R. S.—Josephine—Koko and Kate—Boozy—Rector—M.P.—Felix—Box and Cox—Mont

Canis—Arbor—Try Again—Foxglove—Henry Sims—B. A. W. Arey—Orasio—Big Ben—T. W. Canterbury—Sigma—Joseph Sowden—Chang—Charley—Phiz—Derby—

L. S. D.—K. K.—Christabel and Geraldine—F. Morgan—Ernest—Ben Nevis—Miranda

and Ferdinand—S. P. Q. B.—of Bruges—Tommy—Lionel—Partridge—C. B. E.—R. B.—

Violet—Medicus—T. H. D.

#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1492.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 4th	R takes Kt*	3. Kt takes P (ch)	K moves
2. Q to B 2nd (ch)	Kt takes Kt	4. Kt to K 2nd.	Mate.

\*1. If he play K to Q 4th, then follows B to Q sq, &c. If B takes P, the reply is Z. Q to B 2nd (ch, &c.).

#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1493.

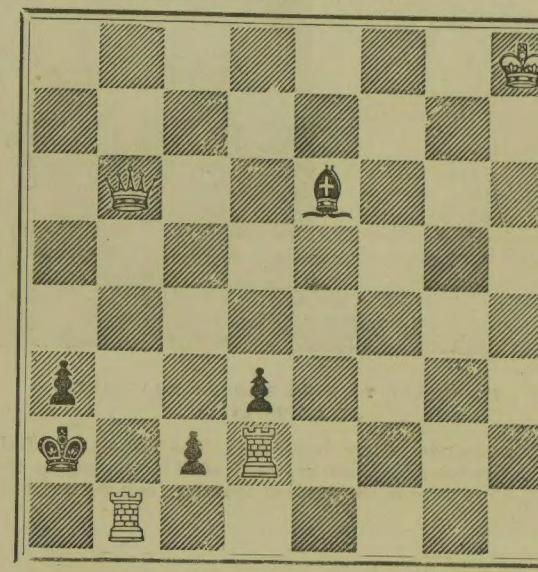
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes P (ch)	B takes Kt	3. P to K B 4th	Any move.
2. R to K B 5th	B takes R*	4. Kt gives mate, accordingly.	

\*2. 3. R takes B

#### PROBLEM NO. 1495.

By Mr. JAMES PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

#### COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Another Game in the Tourney at Malvern.—(Fianchetto.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Mr. Wayte).	(Mr. Newham).	(Mr. Wayte).	(Mr. Newham).

An essential measure for the preservation of his advantage. Had he played 17. Q to Q 5th, the reply of Q to Q 2nd might have proved troublesome.

17. P to K B 3rd

18. Q to Q Kt 5th

19. B takes Q B P

20. B takes Kt

21. Q to K R 5th

22. Q to K R 6th

23. Q to K 3rd

24. B to K B 5th

A good move. Preferable to the more obvious and tempting one of taking the Kt P, checking.

24. Kt to Q 2nd

We need hardly say that if he had taken the Bishop he must have lost at once.

25. B takes K P (ch)

26. P to Q 4th

27. P takes Kt

Resigns, as he must lose at least a piece

Mr. Newham loses too much time.

11. Kt to K 4th

Q to Q 2nd

12. P takes P

P takes P

13. Q to Q Kt 3rd

Q to Q B sq

14. B to K B 4th

Kt to Q B 3rd

15. Kt to Q 6th (ch)

B takes Kt

16. B takes B

Kt to Q R 3rd

17. Q R to Q sq

18. P takes Kt ch

19. P to K B 7th

B to K Kt 5th

20. Q to K B 4th

B takes Kt

21. Q to K 4th

P takes Kt

22. Q to K 5th

P takes Kt

23. Q to K 6th

P takes Kt

24. Q to K 7th

P takes Kt

25. Q to K 8th

P takes Kt

26. Q to K 9th

P takes Kt

27. P takes B

Resigns,

as he must lose at least a piece

Mr. Newham loses too much time.

11. Kt to K 4th

Q to Q 2nd

12. P takes P

P takes P

13. Q to Q Kt 3rd

Q to Q B sq

14. B to K B 4th

Kt to Q B 3rd

15. Kt to K 2nd

Q to Q 2nd

16. Kt to B 5th

B takes Kt

17. B takes P (ch)

Kt to Q B 3rd

18. Q to K Kt 4th

P to K R 4th

19. Q to Kt 5th

P takes Kt

20. P takes Kt

P takes Kt

21. Q to K 4th

P takes Kt

22. Q to K 5th

P takes Kt

23. Q to K 6th

P takes Kt

24. Q to K 7th

P takes Kt

25. Q to K 8th

P takes Kt

26. Q to K 9th

P takes Kt

27. P takes B

Resigns,

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Mr. Newham loses too much time.

11. Kt to K 4th

Q to Q 2nd

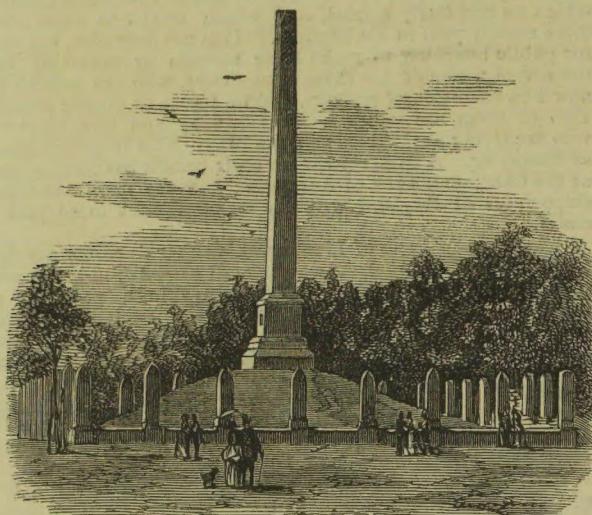
12. P takes P

P takes P

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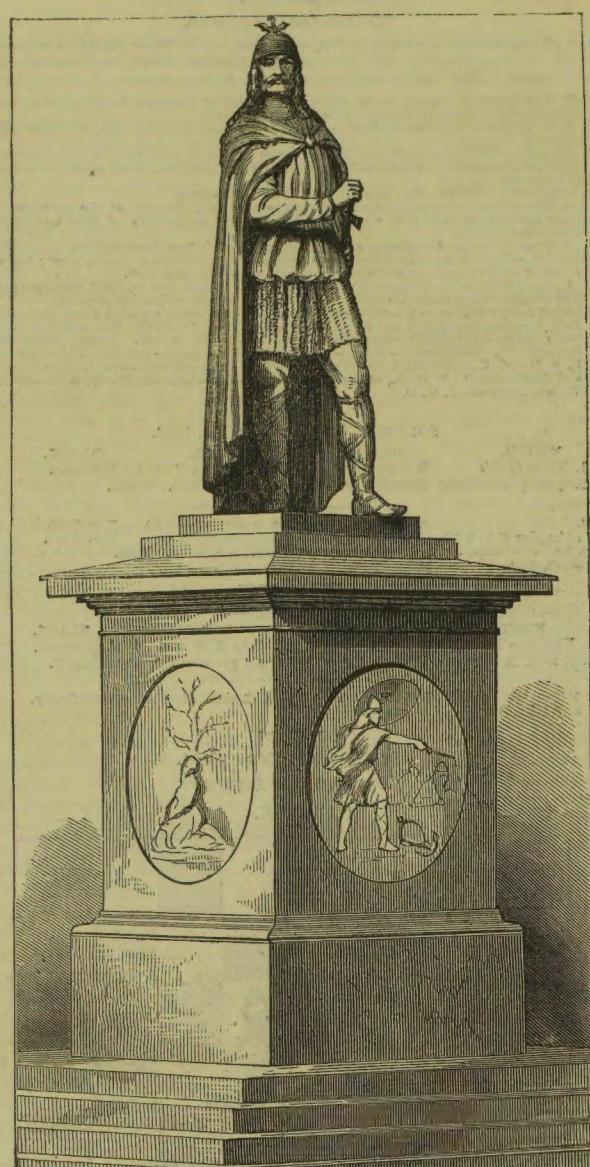
## NORWEGIAN NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Two of our Illustrations show the monuments lately erected in Norway to commemorate the early history of that nation. One is the Obelisk at Haugesund, near Drammen, which was uncovered on July 18, at the festival held there to celebrate the thousandth year of national unity. The other is the colossal statue of King Harold Haarfager, placed close to the Storthing or Parliament House, in Carl Johan's Gade, the principal street of Christiania. It is supposed that the Norwegian people, who belonged to the same Gothic race with the Swedes and Danes, bearing a close affinity to the German or Teuton stock, had been divided into many small tribes, continually at war with each other, before the reign of this Harold, in the ninth century of the Christian era. Harold, it is said, was but a petty Norwegian Prince, who in his youth



NORWEGIAN NATIONAL OBELISK AT HAUGESUND.

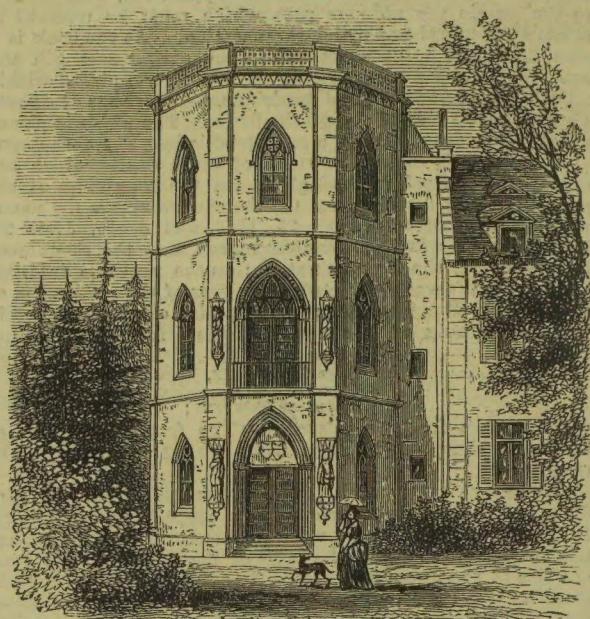
wooed a Princess named Gyda, daughter of the King of Hordaland. The lady was proud and ambitious; she sent him word that she would never marry any man who was only the ruler of a few small provinces; but he who would make her his wife must be sovereign of the whole country. Upon this hint the valiant Harold set to work, having first made a vow to his heathen gods that he would never cut or comb his luxuriant flaxen hair till he had subdued all Norway. He became a terrible conqueror and despot; but his object was achieved at the cost of much bloodshed, many of his neighbours being killed, or driven into exile, or forced to serve him. In the year 885, his task in the subjugation of Norway being completed, he took the haughty Gyda for his Queen. It is to be presumed that he at the same time combed his famous head of hair, which gave him the surname of Haarfager or Fair-Haired. But the secondary effects of his victory in Norway were des-



MONUMENT TO KING HAROLD HAARFAGER, AT CHRISTIANIA.

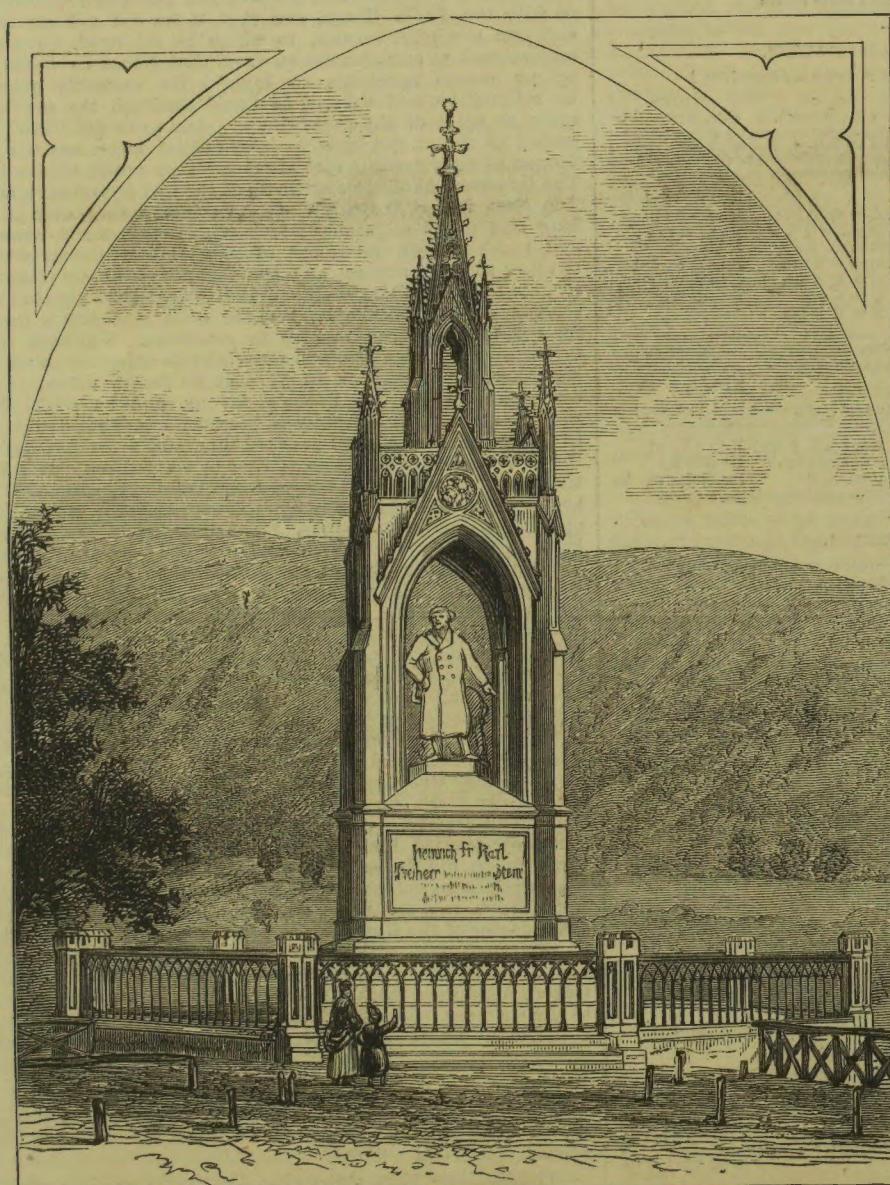
tined to be more widely important. The princes, chieftains, and nobles whom he had deprived of their Norwegian territories built ships in the fiords of the coast, enlisted and armed

their bravest followers, and set sail for the coasts of France and North Britain. Some of these Northmen or Normans, under Duke Rollo, soon made themselves masters of the French province thenceforth called Normandy, from which their descendants, under Duke William, having learnt the Christian creed and the French language, came to the conquest of Saxon England 200 years later. Others, meanwhile, took possession of the northern parts of Scotland, with the Shetland and Orkney Isles, the Hebrides, the Isle of Man, and the eastern shore of Ireland. It was not till the fifteenth century that the dominion of the Orkneys, the last remaining portion of that Norse Empire in the British islands, was finally transferred to the Kings of Scotland. The Norman

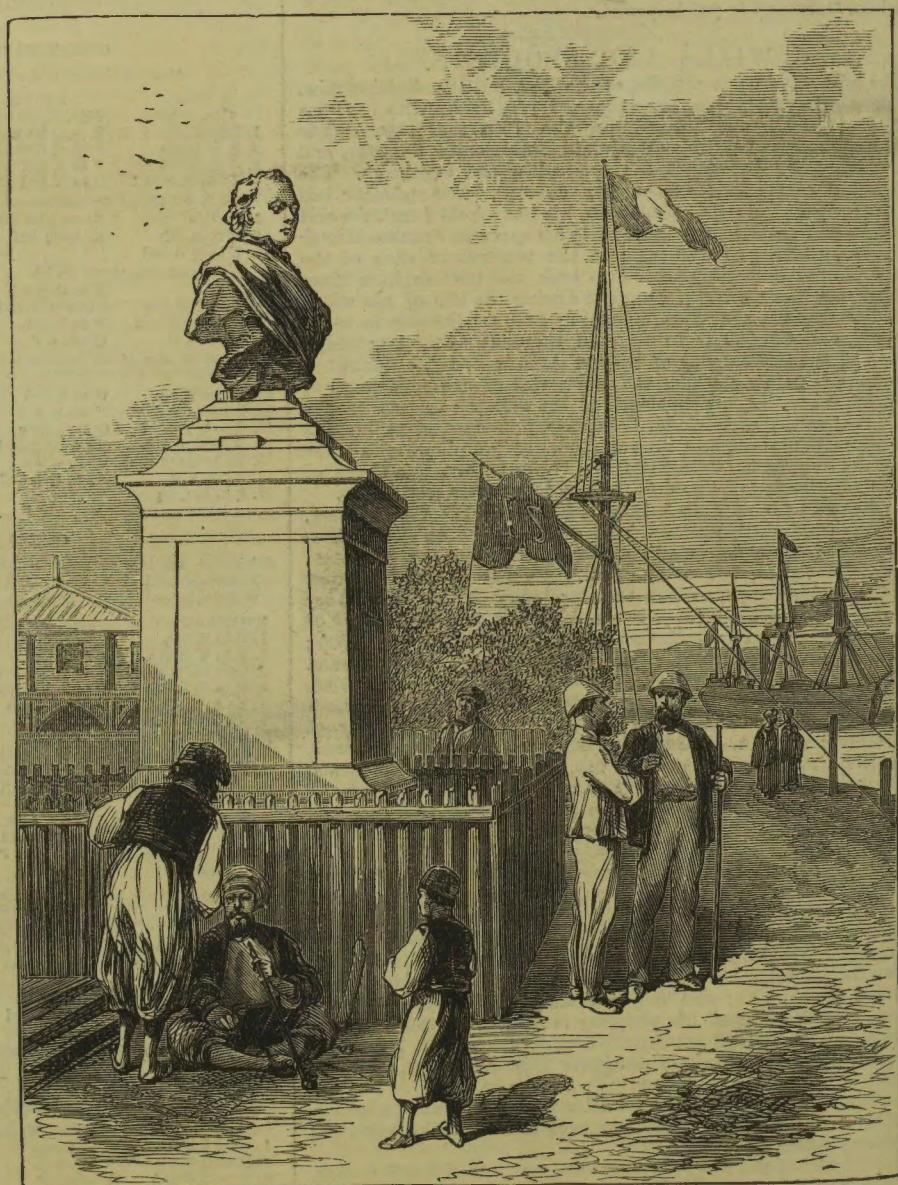


COMMEMORATIVE TOWER AT THE CASTLE OF STEIN, NASSAU.

adventurers, further, sailed round the coasts of France and Spain, entered the Mediterranean, and conquered Sicily and Naples. In another direction, crossing the Baltic, they passed through Russia, and established a strong military colony at Constantinople. But this was not all; they even crossed the Atlantic, having occupied Iceland in the tenth century: they certainly discovered America long before Columbus. Such were the results of King Harold Haarfager's merciless determination, at the suggestion of Princess Gyda, to become the absolute Monarch of all Norway. The statue and the obelisk, which have just been erected with a view simply to gratify the national self-esteem, may therefore be regarded with a more general interest, for the sake of their indirect reference to great events in the history of Europe. Our Engravings are drawn from photographs by Mr. Szacinski, of Christiania.



MONUMENT TO BARON STEIN, AT NASSAU.



MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT WAGHORN, AT SUEZ.



ENT. AT STATIONERS' HALL.

BRIGHTON, BROS

GOOD NIGHT.

FROM A PAINTING BY A. TOULMOUCHE